APRIL.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,587—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
12-8 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8 7-0
22-0 12-0		22-0 12-0
25-0 13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	25-0 13-8
28-0 15-0		28-0 15-0
34-0 18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0 18-0
38-0 20-0		38-0 20-0

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Clarets are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th Apr.
BL KAISER-I-HIND	1029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th "
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
BL GANGES	4295	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th "
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st "
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th June.
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	R. Stewart	11th "
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th "
BL SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D. Worcester	25th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
In addition to the above, the following special steamer will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Webber	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th "
ROHILLA	3511	600	R. Haselwood	9th May
COROMANDEL	4493	800	I. Reeves	23rd "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves or China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 503, Rs. 343, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June "
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July "
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th April, 1889

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.
bPOSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	25th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

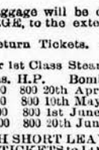
STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	350	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

The s. s. "IMPERATOR" will leave for Colombo on the 14th April connecting there with the s. s. "MEDEA," for Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th April, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Esplanade Road.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP & RAILWAY COMPANIES.

FULL information as to this route from Hongkong to Canada, America, and Europe, may be obtained from the Undersigned who have been appointed Sub-Agents in Bombay, and will quote rates for Passage and Freight.
EWART LATHAM, & Co.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Rates, Terms, and Conditions of the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

SECURITY OFFERED	Funds in Hand	£1,407,678
	Subscribed Capital	1,620,315
		£3,027,993

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th April, at noon, calling at Verawal Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route* weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a.m., on 14th April, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th April, 1889. Agents.

GOLF KIT.
A FRESH SUPPLY JUST TO HAND FROM THE CELEBRATED MAKERS,
MR. TOM MORRIS AND MESSRS. FORGAN,
PUTTERS, DRIVERS, MIDDLE AND SHORT SPOONS.
Each Rs. 5.
CLEEKS, IRONS, AND NIBLICKS.
Each Rs. 6.
THE "ECLIPSE" BALLS, per dozen, Rs. 10-8.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.
DEALERS in Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Shawls, Silks, Curiosities, Embroidery Work, Rampore Chudders, &c., &c.
Inspection invited. Price-lists free by post.
Address:—Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay.

WATERBURY WATCHES.
New styles arriving. Old style reduced in price.

Rs. 6-8 — SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 13-0 — SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement. Rs 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

Rs. 13-0 — SERIES "L"—SMALL SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement. Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.
The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.
All watches are guaranteed for two years.
Series "J" and Series "L" will be ready for issue on the 15th April. Orders should be sent at once so as to secure early delivery. Series "E" supplied by return of post at reduced rate.
Address orders to
WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
Trade terms on application.

SMOKERS
Who are in search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THEIR
GENUINE CHARACTER
HIGH QUALITY
AND
UNIFORM GOODNESS.

			Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	...per	1 lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	... "	½ "	2	0
Golden Block Mixture	... "	1 "	3	4
Do. do.	... "	½ "	1	12
"Rifle" do.	... "	1 "	2	0
Golden Birds' Eye	..... "	¼ "	0	14
Golden Fleece	..... "	½ "	1	12
Virginia Honeydew	..... "	½ "	1	12
Latakia, Finest Syrian	... "	½ "	1	12

WARRANTED fresh, pure and sound.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Rs. 24 per doz.
Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HEART-LABELLED OLD COGNAC BRANDY
Rs. 37 per dozen.
Celebrated for its Fine Bouquet and Delicate Flavour.
Of Great Age and Guaranteed Purity.
It possesses all the Characteristics of a Superior Cognac, fully matured by age.
Is a Great Favourite with the Public.
Has taken rank with the Best Brands.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S SELECT REMEDIES.
KEMP'S FLUID BLACK ALDER.
(Rhamnus Frangula) Agreeable and Efficient Laxative. Per bottle, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.
Its Effects are Immediate and Permanent. Per bottle, Re. 1.
KEMP'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.
An Alterative in all Cases of Disordered Blood. Per bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 8-8.
KEMP'S COPAIBA, BUCHU ET CUBEBA.
For Inflammation of the Urethral Passages. Per bottle, Rs. 2.
KEMP'S RHEUMATIKON.
More Efficacious than any Highly Puffed Preparation. Per bottle, Re. 1.
KEMP'S PILE REMEDY.
A Quick and Painless Cure for Piles and Fistula. Per jar, Re. 1-8.
KEMP'S ARROWROOT AND BAEL.
A New and Efficient Remedy for any Derangement of the Bowels. Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.
KEMP'S DOMESTIC REMEDIES.
For all the Aches and Pains of Life, Prices on Application.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
OUR SPECIALITE
SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING
GUARANTEED UNDYED NATURAL WOOL.
THIS superior make of underwear is strongly recommended by the medical profession. BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, much superior to cheap Continental goods of a similar description, all Socks made DOUBLE HEELS and TOES, PANTS DOUBLE Seats.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR IMMEDIATE CASH OR V. P. POST.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1889, at 3 p.m.
1.—To Receive Director's and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1888.
2.—To Elect a Director and Auditors.
3.—To Declare a Dividend.
4.—To Transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

FOR SALE.
THE COTTACHI MALAY COFFEE ESTATE, comprising 50 acres of 4-year-old coffee, 25 acres 1-year-old, and 25 acres forest, has a pucca cattle shed and set of cooly lines. The Estate is situated about 6 miles from the town of Virarajen rapet, in S. Coorg. Price Rs. 18,000. The coming Crop is estimated at 6 tons. Apply to
A. JOHNSTON,
Virarajendrapet, Coorg.

WANTED.—Temporary OVERSEERS, one on Rs. 100, and the other on Rs. 50, a month, with ordinary allowances in each case. Both should be Competent Surveyors, and the former should also be a Competent "OVERSEER." Apply, with copies of recent certificates, to
JOHN D. FERGUSON, M. Inst. C.E.
Executive Engineer, Khandesh District.
Sakri, 6th April 1889.

FOR SALE.—The Property of MAJOR BISSET, R.E.
1. An English-built Varnish Color DOG-CART, by Philipson and Atkinson, in excellent order. Price Rs. 450.
2. PANSY—A Handsome and Powerful Dark Brown AUSTRALIAN MARE, 4 years old, 15-2 high, broken to Single and Double Harness, and regularly used for 2 Months, not tried in Saddle. Bought in Calcutta December 1888, and sold as owner has lost the Match for her Price Rs. 900.
Apply to Mr. HORMASJEE, at CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., Girgaum Road, where the Dog-cart and Mare can be seen daily from 7 to 10 a.m."

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, RUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
FOR
OUTGOING PASSENGERS
TO EUROPE.
PRESENTS FOR SENDING
TO ENGLAND.
TIPARA JAM, OR THE INDIAN GOOSEBERRY.
MANGO PRESERVES, DRY GINGER.
RIPE MANGO FOR DESSERT.
MANGO FRUIT FOR TART.
GOWAVER CHEESE AND
GOWAVER JELLY.
MANGO MARMALADE.
CHUTNEYS AND CURRY POWDER.
AT
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS
AND PRESERVES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.
SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—
Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever, medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1, East Street.

THE
HOME-GOING SEASON, 1889.

THORPE AND CO.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
HAVE a LARGE CHOICE of USEFUL REQUISITES for TRAVELLERS by SEA or LAND, priced moderately for Cash.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	8 0 to 16	8
Travelling Suits	30 0 to 35	0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45 0 to 55	0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	48 0 to 55	0
Best White Shirt Bands	each 4	4
Do. do. Collars	" 4	8
Best Oxford do.	" 5	0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	7 8 to 8	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0 to 12	8
Dressing Gowns	10 8 to 25	0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each 6	0
Do. do. Pants	pair 6	0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz. 8	8
Superior Merino Socks	do. 15	8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do. 25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do. 30	0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair 3	8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz. 12	0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do. 15	0
Stout Merino Vests	each 5	8
Stout Merino Pants	" 6	8
Gauze Merino Pants	" 6	8
Warm Gloves	" 1	8
Warm Mufflers	2 8 to 3	0
Travelling Caps	from 3	0
Best Tweed Hats	4	8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	per doz. 6	8
Best Linen Cuffs	" 10	0
Overland Trunks, best make,	from 27	0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux	40	0
Railway Portmanteaux	13	0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags	8	0
Soiled Linen Bags	5	0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags	28	0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from 13	8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from 25	0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from 25	0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0 to 38	0
Ladies' Sun Hats	5	0
Overland Chairs	4	0

	Rs. a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets	5 8
Money Belts, Pockets all round	from 2 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
China Grass Slippers	1 6
Morocco Slippers	3 8
Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes	5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
Woven Cholera Belts	2 12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap per packet	1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	3 0
Assorted Perfumes per bottle	2 8
Travelling Pillows	each 1 8
Resais or Quilts	from 5 0
Scotch Maads and Rugs	" 15 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz. 5 0
Metal Soap Boxes	from 1 8
Sponges 1-8, Sponge Bags	1 8
Rug Straps	1 8
Leather Purses	2 0
Sovereign Boxes	2 0
Razors, ready for use	2 0
Shaving Brushes	2 0
Nail Brushes	1 0
Tooth Brushes	0 8
Hair Brushes	4 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10 8
Nail Scissors	from 1 8
Penknives	" 1 8
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths	" 15
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	" 9 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	6 8
Silber's Patent Water Bottles	each 10 8
Carbon Pocket Filters	4 8
Waterproof Coats	7 8
Air Pillows and Cushions	4 8

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,
BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.
MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!
BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR"	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS"	Rs. 30 0
"PALE DRY"	" 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL"	" 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED"	" 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL"	" 43 0
"EAST INDIA"	" 33 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS"	" 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PRESCRIPTIONS
Carefully dispensed by Qualified Men,
PHILLIPS & Co., Limited,
Bombay and Poona.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholerale Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling powers. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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HEAVY PACKAGES should be sent to Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. if possible by the 23rd instant, or at the very latest by the 30th.

Smaller packages may be sent to Mr. FRAMROZ D. SHROFF, Government Central Press, Bombay.

All packages should be marked "Porbandar Show," and addressed to the HONORARY SECRETARIES.

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HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THOSE GRAND ARTISTES,
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TO-NIGHT! FOR THE LAST TIME!
In Wallace's Grand Opera in 3 Acts,
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Navy, Military and Volunteers in Uniform, Half Price to Pit and Stalls only.
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Look out for GOOD FRIDAY.

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OF
CABALISTIC WONDERS.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
And Complimentary Benefit Tendered to
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WITH
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
"IBICUS", THE LIVING SKULL.
MISS EDITH MOULTON
IN HER SKIPPING ROPE DANCE.
PRICES AS USUAL.
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GRAND PERFORMANCE
FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.
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Front Seats .....Rs. 2.
The rest of the House.....Re. 1.
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A. JENSEN,
General Manager.

THE Steamer "FALLS OF INVERSNAID" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW, and is discharging in the stream.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods immediately, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense, as customary.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor, and presented for payment before the sailing of the Steamer, or will not be entertained under any consideration.

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "ATRATO," arrived from MIDDLESBOROUGH and LONDON are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing she is the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th April, 1889.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "DRACO," arrived from HULL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th April, 1889.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 22½ (Twenty-two-and-a-half) per Share, free of Income Tax for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1888, will be paid to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 1st of April 1889, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

There will be an Election:

In JULY, to TEN EXHIBITIONS for the SONS OF OFFICERS, of the annual value of £50, open to boys who on June 18, are over 12 and under 14.

In OCTOBER to SEVEN OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS The Open Scholarships are of the Annual Value (on conditions) of £50.

For further particulars, with respect both to the Exhibitions and to the Scholarships, application should at once be made to The Bursar, Wellington College, Wokingham.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY,

BOMBAY BRANCH,
33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Bound in Scarlet Cloth, lettered, price Twelve Annas
THE CATHOLIC ANNUAL
FOR 1889,
EDITED BY JAMES BRITTEN,
(Hon. Secretary, Catholic Truth Society.)

CONTENTS.

Coloured Portrait of Leo. XIII. (Frontispiece.)
An Illustrated Calendar for the Year.
List of London Churches, with particulars as to Clergy, Services, &c.
The Saints and Beati of 1888; Short Lives of SS. Peter Claver, John Berchmans, Alphonsus Rodriguez of Society of Jesus, and of Seven Blessed Founders of the Servite Order; and of B. Felix of Nicosia, B. Giles of Naples, B. Agnes of Benigamin, B. John Baptist de la Salle, and B. Grignon de Montfort; with a preface on Beatification and Canonization by the Rev. John Morris, S.J.
A Christmas Carol. By May Probyn.
Pictures of BB. Thomas More and John Fisher.
The Snow Maiden: A Tale. By Augusta Marryat.
Notes on some points of Law affecting Catholic Interests. By W. C. Maude.
Don Bosco (with portrait). By the Rev. F. A. Bourne.
Lending Libraries. By James Britten.
The Story of a Coin. By Theo. Gift.
Catholic Social Works:—
The Catholic Truth Society
The Catholic Needle Work Guild.
The League of the Cross.
Young Men's Societies and Clubs.
Some works in which Catholics can take part:—
The Charity Organization Society.
The Kyrle Society.
The Art for Schools Association.
The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
Schdol Banks.
A Motto for the New Year.
Ven Margaret Clitheroe; with illustration. By the Rev. A. B. Garden.
Westhorpe Manor: A Tale of the Days of Persecution.
Obituary and Events of 1888.
Etc., etc., etc.

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PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
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TO THE HOMEWARD BOUND CABIN HOLD-ALLS, for Sponge, Comb and Brushes, Pomade, Shaving Brush, Nail Brush, Soap, &c., Strong Waterproof Sheeting and Leather Straps, Rs. 5-8 and 8-8. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

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FOR SALE.—IRON GREY ARAB, 14-2, 5 years old, very handsome and high stepper, believed to be sound. Apply to R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum.

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COME and see our new COPYING PENCIL, from Annas 5, quite little novelties at such wonderfully cheap prices, also nice blotters, writing sets, &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, close to the Victoria Terminus, commands a fine view of the Harbour. Rooms Large and Airy. TERMS MODERATE.

WANTED.—Pupils for English, Music and Painting. Terms moderate. Address: "TEACHER," care of this paper.

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TO COOPERS.—EUROPEAN FOREMAN COOPER WANTED, for Hill Brewery. Must be capable of instructing Native Coopers. Apply, stating terms, required, and giving copies of testimonials, to COOPER, care of Messrs. Buxey and Company, Sassoon Buildings, Bombay.

MOUNT ABU.—TO LET, a large Bungalow with garden, rent moderate. Apply to Mr. FRAMJI NUSSERWANJI, Mount Abu.

TO LET.—From the 1st of May, for 6 Months or longer if required. Rent moderate. Furnished. Upper portion of Mount Tower, Mazagon.—Apply to "J. H.," Defence Works, Mazagon.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It affords all the comforts of a home,. Charges moderate.

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THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION, offers special advantages to clergymen and members of the Scholastic profession. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B FORBES, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

EAU DE COLOGNE DES PRINCES in 40 oz., 20 oz., and 10 oz. Bottles at PEARCE'S, 7, Church Gate Street.

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GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P. Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 50.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

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CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MACKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—At the Sassoon Reformatory, a New Small VICTORIA and a DOG CART. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT of the Institution, Grant Road.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road, opposite Bombay Club.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

FOR SALE.—An Office SHIGRAM used for a year, and a Strong, Serviceable Grey HORSE, aged between 4 and 5 years. Apply to RUTTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, at Messrs. Punnett and Company, Bruce Lane.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA, or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

"ELFIN" LAMPS, Cigar Lighters, Garden Hanging Lamps, Oil Fillers, Pianofortes Lamps, Railway Candle Lantern, Table Candlesticks, Hall Lamps, Verandah Lamps and everything in the Lamp line. Lamp Warehouse, R DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 65, Esplanade Road.

RECEIVED per s.s. KERBELLA, 2 of Bennett and Sons noted DOG CARTS in Varnished wood with all recent improvements for adjusting to balance the height and length of horse. Inspection invited at LUDHA ERRAIM & Co.'s, Show Rooms, Bellasis Road.

NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been APPOINTED AGENT in Bombay for the sale of M. HOLZAPFEL and Co.'s Antifouling Composition, Rahtjen's International and Soap Stone Paints.

W. CROWDER,
1, Ash Lane, Fort.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., Ld.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Construction of 8 Units Married Clerks Quarters (Europeans), 8 Units Single Clerks Quarters (Europeans), and 30 Units Native Clerks Quarters at Dharwar. Plans may be seen and Specifications and Forms of Tender for each work may be obtained at the Undersigned's Office on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy.

Tenders must reach the Office of the Undersigned not later than 30th April 1889, and the covers should be headed, "Tenders for Staff Quarters at Dharwar."

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

A. R. ANDERSON,
Resident Engineer, Hubli Division, S. M. R.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF KURRACHEE.

SUIT No. 61 OF 1888.

AIDAN DATURAM by his Manager, JETHANAND HIRANAND.....Plaintiff.
vs.
YUSUFF ABDULLA, Mahomedan, residing in Kurrachee.....Defendant.

In the matter of an application by YUSUFF ABDULLA to be declared an insolvent.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Defendant abovenamed has made an application to this Court, under the provisions of Section 311, of the Code of Civil Procedure, to be declared an insolvent and has filed schedules showing the amount of his Assets and Liabilities, and whereas the Court has admitted the said application and ordered the issue of Notice to the creditors under Section 347 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard in the District Court, at Kurrachee, on MONDAY, the 27th May, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated at Kurrachee, this 29th day of March, 1889.

By Order of the Court,
J. HUNT,
Clerk of the Court.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gundiro), on "RONE DAY, the 10th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of following lots of Old Material lying on Wari Bunder, where same may be viewed on application, *viz.*:—

Tons.	Ct.	Qr.	lbs.	
About 5	0	0	0	of Wrought and Cast Scrup Iron.
,, 20	0	0	0	of Portions Old Water Cranes and Crab Winches.
,, 8	0	0	0	of Fencing Material.
,, 5	0	0	0	of Fish Bolts.
,, 3	0	0	0	of Gibs and Cotters.
,, 2	0	0	0	of Old Wheels and Axles.
,, 2	0	0	0	of Old Retaining Rings.
,, 1	11	0	0	of Steel Clips.
,, 0	15	0	0	Plates for do.

A lot of old Kyanising Apparatus.

All lots purchased to be removed within One Month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfillment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd April, 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 14 of 1885.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, British Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of HUSSON BHICOO, son of Hoossein Khan Khalifa Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
vs.
HASHUM HUSSON, BHICOO VALEE HUSSON, BHICOO HAJEEBOO, YEMANABAI, ZAINUB and MARIAM, all minors under the age of eighteen years by their guardian *ad litem* AHMED RUJUB of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in House No.—in Hoossein Khan Khalifa Street, without the Fort of Bombay, FATMAJEE, widow of LAROO MOORAD also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Hoossein Khan Khalifa Street; RAJOOMA, widow of KARIM MAHOMED VALEE JOOMBREE, widow of ALI MEYA CHAND, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing in Butcher Street, outside the Fort, and HUSSON BHICOO for himself and as executor of the last Will and Testament of his wife, HABUJEE; and MAHOMED FAZEL, also executor of the said Will, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, the former residing in Butcher Street and the latter in Hoossein Khan Khalifa Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, SHEROO RAJUB and AHMED RAJUB, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing in Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven the immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court, House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth Day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS,

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants, or any of them, in all that pieces or parcel of Fazaadaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Butcher Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the late Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 18, and now under No. 19, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the said Butcher Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the house of Ghani Peroo and Shaik Boolun bin Alomjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Shaik Hoossein Shaik Shoma, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the first seven defendants abovenamed. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Mr. Mirza Hoossein Khan, attorney for the said plaintiff, 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1889.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
SUIT No. 200 OF 1887.

CASSILAL MEETHALAL of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing on Kalbadevee Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.
vs.
MADHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, formerly of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, now residing at Nandode, a place in Rewa Kantha, and JUGGONNATH MADHOWRAO of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, near Bhoolaswar, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the sixteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, the undermentioned immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction before the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court-house on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, nine at the hours of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS,

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Cassilal Meethalal, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, or any of them, in the following property is, namely, FIRSTLY.—All that Inam village called Vadwa, together with the Bungalow or the Dwelling-house, and the garden forming compound thereof, and all other lands situate in the said village, and now in the occupation of the said Defendants Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, situate in the Mallar District, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette, Zilla Tannah, and bounded on the east by the markations of the town Mallar, on the west by the Mallowny village on the western bank of the water course running from the Kandowly river, and on the north and south by the markation of the town of Mallar, which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur and other Cultivators, and are now in that of the Plaintiff, Cassilal Meethalal and his tenants:—SECONDLY.—All that Inam village called Wadwan, together with the oart, mango and other trees standing thereon situate in the Mallar District in the Registration, Sub-District of Salsette, Zilla Tannah, bounded on the east by two brooks appertaining to the said village of Wadwan and the village of Ankoorlai, respectively running east and west from the top of a hillock situated on the east of an orchard called Dharam Race, situate in a northerly direction with the land-marks of Kusba Mallar, on the west and south by the land marks of Kusba Mallar, and on the north by a Cattle Passage or "Gorwan," which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur and are now in that of the Plaintiff, Cassilal Meethalal, and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 15, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of March, 1889.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
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Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
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Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
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Chateau de Francs	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 17 0
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Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy ***	,, 37 0	,, ..

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Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	..
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First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemical)	4 0	,, 4 0

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Swiss Cheese in tins, from 10 to 12 lbs.	@ 11	per lb.

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Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 4

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	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ..
Celery	,, ..	,, 0 12
French Beans	,, ..	,, 0 12
Peas for Soup	,, ..	,, 0 12
Spinage in Water	,, ..	,, 0 12
Mushrooms	,, ..	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	,, ..	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6
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A pair of dark bay WALERS, height 15-2, aged, quiet and fast. Price Rs. 800.
A pair of good looking dark BAYS, one a Waler and the other a Hungarian, height 15 hands, aged. Price Rs. 800.
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A circular fronted BROUGHAM, by Simpson of Madras, with brake, in very good order. Price Rs. 600.
A very comfortable English MAIL PHAETON, built by Laurie and Morrow, with brake. Price Rs. 500.
A very pretty and comfortable self-driving PARK PHAETON, with brake, nearly new, suitable for one or a pair of Ponies, built to order by Windover. Price Rs. 1,000.
A set of double pony HARNESS, brass mounted nearly new, by Davis. Price Rs. 150.
Two sets of English made double HARNESS, brass mounted.
A 2-inch Mangle by Bradford, in perfect order. Price Rs. 40.
A set of yellow MOSS VASES for dinner table in seventeen pieces of sizes. Price Rs. 35.

TO LET, FURNISHED, from and after the 17th of May for any period from Six to Eighteen Months, one of the best BUNGALOWS, in one of the best situation on Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Major G. Martin. For particulars apply to Mr. Hormusjee, of CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

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No Technical Knowledge required!
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Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

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For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Lord Reay opens the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, 4-45 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Congress of Cabalistic Wonders, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Karagola (s), from Kurrachee ; and Falls of Inversnaid (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Principality (ship), for Rangoon ; Arbib Brothers (s), Elephant Point ; and Schichallion (s), Trieste and Venice.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 30th March 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 1,71,097.

A YOUNG THIEF.—A boy named Abdool Mahomed Hoosein was charged before Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court by Misser Ali Cumrooden, a stationer in Abdool Rehman Street, with the theft of twenty-four boxes of steel pens valued at Rs. 6-8. His Worship sentenced him to receive seven stripes.

GHARRY DRIVERS' LICENCES.—The Police Court Magistrates have been busy within the last few days dealing with gharrywallas. On the 1st of April all licences have to be renewed, but to judge from the cases heard nine out of ten gharrywalas seem to have had the misfortune to lose their certificates of licence. This, however, is taken as no excuse, and these knowing gharrywalas are being fined from one to three rupees by Police Court Magistrates.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening commencing at 6 p.m. :—

March	Riflemen Form	M. W. Balfe.
Overture	Fidelio	Beethoven.
Quadrille	Rigoletto	Tinney.
Selection	Tannhauser	R. Wagner.
Valse	A Summer Night in Munich.	A. Cellier.
Polka	Flying Moments	Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A EURASIAN'S DIFFICULTY.—Before the court rose, a Eurasian, who said he had just arrived from Allahabad, approached his Worship and said he was going to Quetta. He had a large amount of money with him, and as the banks were all closed, he did not know where to put his money for safe custody. His Worship said he could not undertake the custody of his money, and advised him to go to the Police Commissioner's office. As Inspector Briscoe informed his Worship that the office was closed, the applicant was told by his Worship to use his own discretion. He offered to pay for a police constable to look after his money for a day, but he was informed that such an arrangement was not practicable, and the applicant left the court.

A THIEVING STUDENT.—Dwarkanath Bhose, a student, was charged by Bugwan Bulwant, another student, with the theft of a penknife belonging to the complainant. On Friday, the 5th instant, the complainant was sitting with a student friend in a temple at Gaiwari in Girgaum, when the prisoner came up to them and ran off with Bugwan's satchel containing his school books. Bugwan gave chase, when the accused threw the satchel away. On examining the satchel, the complainant missed his penknife. About two or three days afterwards, the accused was met by the complainant, who taxed him with the theft of the knife. Dwarkanath thereupon beat the complainant and took him to a sepoy. Upon enquiry, however, the tables were turned, and Dwarkanath was arrested. The prisoner had sold the knife to a *colsa* dealer in Pydownie. The prisoner was sentenced to two days' imprisonment. Before the court rose the brother of the prisoner appeared before his Worship and asked to have him sent to the reformatory. His Worship declined to do so, as it was with his knowledge the first offence was committed by the boy.

A MUSEUM AT POONA.—Government have sanctioned the establishment at Poona with a sale section attached to it, wherein specimens of wares will be exhibited and sold on account of local traders and manufacturers and orders for manufactures received and forwaded. Mr. J. G. Moore, the officiating Commissioner, C. D., has invited the hearty co-operation of the Collectors and their assistants and deputies, and the municipal and local boards have also been informed of the establishment of this important institution with the view of its being popular and financially successful.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presides at the Second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commences this morning with a calendar containing the cases, implicating eleven prisoners. Of the latter, one is a Parsee, two Mahomedans, three Europeans, and five Hindus. The three Europeans are implicated in five cases arising out of thefts committed on the G. I. P. Railway. One of them, William Neill, is charged in two cases with theft as a servant; and another, Alfred Spink, is charged in two cases with dishonestly receiving stolen property, and in one case with voluntarily assisting in concealing stolen property. Of the ten cases, two are for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, two for theft as a servant, two for dishonestly receiving stolen property, and one each for criminal breach of trust as a public servant, causing mischief by fire, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and voluntarily assisting in concealing stolen property. One case has been committed by Mr. Cooper, two have been committed by Mr. Ryan, and two by Mr. Hamilton, while the five "Gold Gang" cases have been committed by Mr. T. Walker. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1. Sadanand Essoba, committed by Mr. Cooper, for criminal breach of trust as a public servant.
2. Khimjee Hirjee, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for causing mischief by fire.
3. Rowjee Wamanjee Cadum, committed by Mr. Ryan, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
4. Syed bin Abdulla, committed by Mr. Ryan, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
5. William Neill, committed by Mr. T. Walker, for theft as a servant.
6. William Neill, committed by the same magistrate, for similar offence.
7. Alfred Spink and Thomas Sterling, committed by the same magistrate, for dishonestly receiving stolen property and for voluntarily assisting in disposing of stolen property.
8. Alfred Spink, committed by the same magistrate, for voluntarily assisting in concealing stolen property.
9. Alfred Spink, committed by the same magistrate, for dishonestly receiving stolen property.
10. Dhondi Ballajee, Luxmon Chimnajee, Goolam Mahomed Sala, and Muncherjee Maneckjee, committed by Mr. Hamilton, No. 1 for abetment of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and Nos. 2, 3, and 4 for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

MAZAGON ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wonder who is the Inspector of the Mazagon Road leading to the Mazagon Cathedral, and particularly of Church and Nowland Streets, which are rendered quite impassable by the overflow of water from the house pipes, and from defective drainage or overflow of tanks built as receptacles of dirty water. I hope these lines will attract the attention of the Municipal authorities, and the evils complained of be forthwith put a stop to or remedied. The landlords or tenants are to be blamed in the first place.—Yours, &c.,

Mazagon, April 9. A PEDESTRIAN.

DIVINE SERVICES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8-30 P.M.—Special service and sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill. Subject : The results of Temptation.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZGAON.

6 P.M.—Sermon by Rev. B. Beale.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re.-1-4.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT LABORATORY OF SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL RESEARCH.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Framjee Dinshaw Petit Laboratory of Scientific Medical Research was performed by H. E. the Governor in the compound of the Grant Medical College, on Monday afternoon, in the presence of a large and influential gathering of European and native ladies and gentlemen. There was a large *marquee* of horse-shoe shape erected in the compound, and it was profusely decorated with flags and bunting. A small platform was raised in front of the *marquee* with a canopy over it, bedecked with flags for the use of their Excellencies Lord and Lady. Their Excellencies, accompanied by Captain Forbes, A.-D.-C., arrived at 5-15 p.m., and were received by Surgeon-General Pinkerton, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, the Volunteer Band, which was stationed in the compound, playing "God Save the Queen." Among those present were :—The Right Rev. Dr. Porter, Archbishop of Bombay, Surgeon-General Pinkerton, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Sir D. M. Petit, Brigade-Surgeon Hojel, Drs. Grey, Machonachie, Arnott, Hatch, Parukh, and Bahadoorjee, Mr. Little, Captain Barker, Dr. Peterson, Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, A. M. Gubbay, Khan Bahadoors M. C. Murzban, Byramjee Dadabhoy, Dustoor Peshotan Byramjee Sunjana, Dustoor Dr. Jamsetjee Manockjee Jamaspasana, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, M. A. Wadia, N. M. Wadia, N. N. Wadia, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, K. N. Kabraji, D. R. Chichgar, M. B. Dadabhoy, Drs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, R. N. Khory, Pestonjee M. Nicholson, A. P. Cama, T. B. Nariman, Messrs. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, Vundravandas Purshotamdass, Hormusjee E. Allbless, P. M. Jejeebhoy, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Damodhur Tapidas Vurjdas, and several others.

Their Excellencies having taken their seats on the *dais*, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, who was cordially received, in addressing the assembly, said : May it please your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It was some time since brought to my notice that in order to enhance the many improvements in medical education, which your Excellency has had so much at heart, and has given practical effect to with such conspicuous success, that it was desirable that a laboratory for scientific research in biological and physical sciences should be established. Moreover, I beg leave to say that (as I think is already known to your Excellency) it has long been the opinion and earnest desire of my father, Sir Dinshaw, that an institution of the kind should be established, and I know that he was extremely gratified when he learnt that your Excellency had announced your intention to establish such an institution. My father has been cherishing, for a very long time, the wish to introduce and to bring into prominent notice the properties of Indian drugs, which are known to be in many cases very valuable, and which are extensively used by native hakims with marked success, but not by the Indian medical graduates, owing to the knowledge of these being very limited by reason of their never having been scientifically and efficiently tested in this country by men capable of doing so. Your Excellency having been pleased to decide upon the establishment of an institution which will impart and advance the requisite knowledge and experience of the virtues of Indian drugs, and I, being naturally anxious to aid the accomplishment of my father's earnest wish, thought the opportunity a favourable one to offer to your Excellency in Council a sum of Rs. 75,000 to enable Government to erect a suitable building with the accommodation and appliances adequate to ensure that the difficulties now experienced in acquiring a knowledge of Indian drugs may be removed, and that the standard of teaching in connection with the Grant Medical College may be promoted to the highest level and placed on a footing with the most advanced modern schools of medicine. (Applause.) Your Excellency in Council was pleased to accept my offer, and no time has been lost in arranging preliminaries, so that the work of the building might be begun with the least possible delay. (Applause.) I have now the pleasure to invite your Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of the laboratory, and to express the hope that it may long be found to supply a much-felt want, and to remain one of the group of important institutions that will be for ever associated with your Excellency's earnest and active desire to foster and nourish the best interests of the communities of this presidency. (Loud applause.)

H. E. the Governor, who was received with cheers, said :—Sir Dinshaw, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I cannot refer to the interesting ceremony at which we are to-day assembled without expressing my deep sympathy which everybody here, and, I am sure, which everybody in the Presidency must feel at the great calamity that has befallen the ancient town of Surat—a calamity which has rendered many people homeless and caused great destruction to property. Sir Dinshaw, I have to congratulate you in the first place on the singularly pleasing position which you occupy in seeing your son follow your footsteps. (Applause.) You, Mr. Framjee Petit, have chosen as the first fruits of your benevolence a scientific object, which at the same time will bear most important philanthropic results, because all medical institutions are closely allied with philanthropic objects. This laboratory has been desired for a long time by a series of eminent men connected with the Grant Medical College,—(applause)—and I may say that it affords me the greatest pleasure to-day to lay this foundation-stone, because it is the only missing link in the educational programme I had sketched out for Bombay. (Applause.) Cæsar said of Brutus : "Quid quid vult valde vult." I am translating it rather freely in applying it to myself ; but I wanted this laboratory, and I wanted it badly. (Laughter and applause.) The reason why I had this institution particularly at heart was because I knew that without this laboratory it was almost in vain to expect the professors to perform their duties. In the present condition of medical science a laboratory is an absolute necessity. It is not a luxury, but it is an institution without which medical science cannot be taught. That is so true that in some institutions at the present time there is rather a danger that practical and experimental science will be taught at the expense of systematic science. Now, I have not the slightest doubt that with men like Dr. Meyer —(applause)—and Dr. Lyon—(loud applause)—there will be no danger whatever that either the systematic part of the various sciences will be taught at the expense of the practical part, or the practical part at the expense of the systematic part. (Applause.) But there is another reason why I wished for this laboratory, *viz.*, that with such an institution the students of the Grant Medical College would have their task materially lightened ; and in these days in which science is assuming such dimensions, it is the duty of those who take an interest in education to take care that every aid which can be given to lighten the burden of education should be forthcoming. (Applause.) The laboratory will also raise the standard of medical education. Examiners will be justified in asking candidates to recognise a specimen under the microscope which at present they cannot have seen. Now, Mr. Petit, I have done justice to your noble gift, in simply describing its nature. But there is another reason why Mr. Petit may justly feel proud. His father wanted this laboratory—(applause),—and I may say that Petit junior has supplied the wants of Petit senior. (Loud laughter and applause.) After Sir Dinshaw had rather reluctantly—he never gives anything grudgingly—(applause)—given the hospital for children at the request of Dr. Arnott, he came to the conclusion that a laboratory was perhaps more wanted. I would rather leave it to the father and son to settle which of the two institutions was more wanted. (Laughter and applause.) To-day when we lay this foundation-stone, we hold that the laboratory is more pressing, and when we lay the foundation-stone of the children's hospital I shall be prepared to argue on that side of the question, which is a very nice one. (Applause.) Now, you are aware that the French have an institution called the Ecole pratique des hautes études. That is an extremely valuable institution, which annexes laboratories. Anybody who wishes to start a laboratory places it at the disposal of the institution. The laboratories are divided into teaching laboratories and laboratories for research. Now this laboratory will be both teaching laboratory and a laboratory for researches. Both of these important developments of science will be carried out here, and that at first it will be more a teaching laboratory than a laboratory for researches, because we must have first of all gentlemen taught in the laboratory to allow them afterwards to carry out researches, which is the result of having been taught in the teaching laboratory. In the first place physiology is absolutely useless unless you have a laboratory in which it can be carried out on its practical side. No medical school of the present day is at all perfect unless it has a physiological laboratory, and, therefore, when we appointed the whole-time professor of physiology, it was undoubtedly our duty not to leave him without a proper home in which he could carry out his vocation. (Applause.) I, therefore, in the first place, congratulate Dr. Meyer—(applause)—on having obtained his base of operations because hitherto he was more or less like a gunner without guns. He could not do justice to histology, which implies lectures on the use of the microscope, on the preparation of dead tissues, and he could not supply his students with microscopical specimens which they can keep and use in after years. (Laughter and applause.) Now, in the next place, with regard to pathology. We know that research about fevers, dysentery, typhoid, and cholera, and all other kindred diseases, is impossible without a laboratory. Research about anthrax, if we have another outbreak among our horses, will also be made in the pathological laboratory, in order to arrive at a true solution of the cause of that disease. Then, again, your chemical professor and your professor of hygiene will have the means for a thorough analysis of food, air, and water. Water, perhaps, here in Bombay does not require it as it did some twenty years ago. But still we do not know what may hppen to our water-supply, which may have to be analysed. At all events in London the house-owners believe in an occasional analysis. Then I may tell your friend, Dr. Bahadurjee,—(applause)—that he will be quite welcome to this laboratory for his pharmacological researches. I do not forget that the great discovery of M. Pasteur in the matter of inoculation is likely to be adopted here generally, and if in consequence a supply of attenuated virus is required this laboratory will meet the need. Those gentlemen who have not had the benefit of a laboratory, they also—I have discussed it with the gentlemen in charge of the institution—will be cordially welcomed if they wish to give in their names for a course of bacteriology or of practical hygiene. Both Dr. Fergusson and Dr. Meyer are willing to initiate post graduate classes. I see Dr. Pechey-Phipson in the distance. (Applause.) I know the cause of practical hygiene has in her a learned advocate. If she wants a few moments of quiet repose for original research the laboratory will give her a safe retreat. Then, as I have said before those gentlemen whose previous training and whose knowledge entitle them to the distinction—because it must be considered a great distinction—will be admitted to this laboratory to carry out independent research. The history of the foundation of this institution is so simple that I had almost forgotten to give it to you, but I am in duty bound to show that to Mr. Petit is applicable the maxim *bis dat qui cito dat.* (Applause.) On the 16th March his offer was made, and on the 18th at an interview we settled all the terms, and on the 21st I had a conference with Doctors Gray and Arnott, and the Secretary of the Public Works Department as to what the laboratory should be like, and I have received the plans and estmates to-day. I only hope that the gentlemen who will preside over its destinies will always be men of high and noble character, like the well-known Dr. Broca, who was the pioneer of anthropological research in Paris. (Applause.) He started the society for anthropological research. He started an anthropological laboratory, and did everything he could to attract the students to his laboratory, which was as complete and perfect as it could be. Now I hope, that as the name of Dr. Broca lives in the annals of science in Paris, so one day on the walls of this laboratory the name of Dr. Meyer will be engraved in letters of gold. And, gentlemen, students of this institution, who to-day received this noble gift, which is intended for your benefit, I accept it in your name and on your behalf from the donor with your thanks. (Applause.) Gentlemen, to-day I can announce to you two events which are also intended to enhance the usefulness of this hospital. You are aware that a female dispensary was much needed. Having the Motlibai and the Petit Hospitals, the want has made itself more felt than before, I am happy to be able to inform you that Mr. Dwarkadass Laloobhoy has allowed me to utilise the sum of Rs 10,000 formerly granted by him for a dispensary for women and children, which will be worthy of the Grant Medical College. (Applause.) This is another missing link, and I am bound to say that, insatiable as I am—(laughter and applause)—on behalf of this institution, I must leave it to you to devise new objects for aspiring donors. (Applause.) I may also mention to you that we have acquired a neighbouring plot of land which at this moment is a nuisance to the hospital, and on that land we intend to lay the foundation-stone of the Petit Hospital for Children and Women : hence the delay. Then, ladies and gentlemen, I have further to mention that certain medical gentlemen have been invited to co-operate in future with the staff of the college in the performance of duties which, with the extension this institution is undergoing, would without such assistance be almost beyond its undoubted working power. We have selected these gentlemen with the greatest care, and we trust that by their tact and by their discretion they will show that they are worthy of the honour which Government has conferred through them on the local medical profession and on their teachers, to whom they owe their early training. In the first place, Dr. R. N. Khory—(applause)—will be the honorary physician on the obstetric side of the hospital. Dr. Bahadurjee—(loud applause)—will be the honorary physician on the medical side. Mr. Venayek Mookerjee and Mr. Shapoorjee Ruttonjee Sethna will be honorary assistant physicians on the surgical side, with such regulations—and that applies to all these appointments—as the responsible head of the hospital may deem fit to lay down for the proper discharge of the very important duties which these gentlemen will have to perform. We have appointed Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed and Mr. Hormusjee Manockjee Massina as honorary surgeons, and as assistant surgeons Mr. Erachshaw Sheriarjee Bharucha and Mr. Mehta. Government having decided to make an experiment, which, I hope, will promote clinical teaching and be to the advantage of the patients, first of this hospital, later on of other hospitals, trusts that it will be carried out in a spirit worthy of the profession to which both the staff of the college and the newly appointed gentlemen belong. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I must ask you now to show your appreciation of this gift in accepting a vote of thanks which I have the honour to propose to Mr. Petit, who to-day opens what, I hope, will be a successful career as a public benefactor. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency then performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone by means of a silver trowel which bore a suitable inscription, and which was presented to him by Mr. Framjee Petit. The stone was declared to be well and truly laid amidst loud cheers of the assembly.

Surgeon-General Pinkerton said :—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in asking you to pass a vote of thanks to his Excellency Lord Reay—(applause)—for coming here so kindly to-day to lay the foundation-stone of this laboratory. His Excellency has said so much about the benefits that will accrue from this institution that I will pass it over without any further remarks. I think Bombay is very much indebted to his Excellency for the great interest he has taken in our public hospitals. (Applause.) Some Governors before him have left their mark in Bombay by laying foundation-stones of many magnificent public buildings, which grace the Esplanade and other parts of the city, but, so far as I know—and I can speak for upwards of thirty years —no Governor has ever before taken such a deep interest in the welfare of the sick and helpless as Lord Reay has done. (Applause.) And, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you also to pass a vote of thanks to Lady Reay, who has also been deeply interested in hospitals, particularly the Cama Hospital, which is now one of our very best hospitals, and which we are glad to see has supplied a great want felt in this city. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, so long as these hospitals exist, Lord Reay's name must be associated with them ; but I should like to see his Excellency's name distinctively associated with one particular hospital. My friend, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, recently spoke to me about the hospital which the Parsee community intend to establish for themselves. I am sure it would be a very graceful act if the Parsee community gave that hospital the name of Lord Reay. (Applause.) It will come with peculiar grace from the Parsees, who are foremost in all benevolent enterprizes in Bombay—(loud applause),—and who are, if not Englishmen, as near it as can well be. (Loud and prolonged applause.) With these remarks, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to give three cheers for Lord and Lady Reay. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

H. E. the Governor, who was cordially received in reply, said : I am very much obliged for the kind way in which you have received Dr. Pinkerton's proposal for a new hospital. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I suppose I am bound to second a proposal for another hospital in Bombay, even on penalty of laying another foundation-stone. (Applause.) I What I have said in my first speech was said by Cæsar as applicable to Brutus, and is certainly applicable to the Parsee community, because whatever the Parsee community in Bombay wishes to do, they carry it out. (Applause.) With such leaders as Sir Dinshaw Petit and several others I could mention, I know that the Parsee community will very soon have their own hospital. (Applause.) I only hope that they will not start separate institutions for themselves in other directions. (Applause.) Hitherto they have not started denominational institutions, but they have heartily co-operated with other sections of the community. That is what you have done in the past, and I earnestly ask you to do so in the future, and to contribute to maintenance of institutions which are devoted to all sections of the community in Bombay. But having said that, I agree with the Surgeon-General that you have a perfect right to your own hospital after having done so much for the hospitals of the community at large. (Loud applause.) I beg to thank you, ladies and gentlemen, most heartily for receiving in such a kind manner the vote of thanks proposed by Dr. Pinkerton. (Loud applause.)

Their Excellencies then drove away amidst loud cheers.

INDUSTRIALISM IN INDIA AND ITS ALLIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Sir George Birdwood in his valuable text book on the Industrial Arts of India has given us Arnold's noble poem, the "Light of Asia," in which to read what the Industrial Life of India formerly was. I understand the poem to be a true reflection of life in Ancient India. For the upper classes it was, no doubt, to a great extent a soft and sensuous life. But it was a civilized life that embraced all classes, and still more essentially was it an artistic life. The high-born prince who renounced earthly power and glory for the begging bowl of the monk, though he became the Buddha, renounced a great deal that was subtly attractive, and most difficult to repel.

All the arts at any time known to civilized man were present to charm the senses and enchain the intelligence of Sakya Muni. Music, painting, sculpture, architecture, heavy tapestries and cloth of gold, delicate essences, finely woven textures, jewelry in gold, silver, and precious stones, carving and fretting in stone and wood, and all manner of inlaid work. These had not been brought together to enslave only Siddartha, but were part of the every-day-life he was accustomed to, which made the renunciation the more difficult and of the more value. The artistic life enjoyable by the rich at that time in India must, though imperfect, have been of the highest æsthetic value ; and while the rich enjoyed the fruits of beautiful handicrafts, the poor at least had the education and profit of working them.

"Within—
Where the moon glittered through the lace-worked stone,
Lighting the walls of pearl-shell and the floors
Paved with veined marble—
Lamps of chased silver swinging from the roof
In silver chains, and fed with perfumed oils.
The purdah hung,
Crimson and blue with broidered threads of gold,
Across a portal carved in sandal wood ;
Whence by three steps the way was to the bower
Of inmost splendour, and the marriage couch
Set on a dais soft with silver cloths,
Where the foot fell as though it trod on piles
Of neem-blooms. All the walls were plates of pearl
Cut shapely from the shells of Lanka's wave ;
And o'er the alabaster roof there ran
Rich inlayings of lotus and of bird,
Wrought in skilled work of lazulite and jade,
Jacynth and jasper ; woven round the dome
And down the sides, and all about the frames
Wherein were set the fretted lattices,
Through which there breathed with moonlight and cool airs,
Scents from the shell-flowers and the jasmine sprays."

Turning over, as it were, 2,000 years and of the same people we read in a dry record of the proceedings in the British House of Peers an extract quoted from the letter of a Mr. Stuttard. Mr. Stuttard is a gentleman who the other day seconded in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce a resolution to ask the British Legislature forcibly to apply to India certain unpopular factory legislation. He writes as follows to a Manchester paper : "Surely it will be better for the physical welfare of the Hindoo to remain in agricultural employment and give us plenty of cotton rather than be attracted to the ranks of the mill operatives."

Mr. Stuttard is not, be it observed, thinking of India's moral welfare, that might conceivably benefit by a purely pastoral and agricultural existence devoid of the many temptations of Art, but of her physical welfare, the better employment of those wondrously dexterous hands that in bye-gone days made India the first industrial nation upon earth, and whose products even now charm a new and unsympathetic civilization. Of the work of these hands Sir George Birdwood himself writes as follows :—

"A rare muslin was formerly produced in Dacca, which, when laid wet on the grass, became invisible : and because it thus became undistinguishable from the evening dew it was named 'sabhnam,' *i.e.*, 'the dew of the evening.' Tavernier states that the Ambassador of Shah Sofy (A.D. 1628-1641), on his return to India, presented his master with a coconant set with jewels, containing a muslin turband thirty yards in length so exquisitely fine that it could scarcely be felt by the touch." And before this. "Cotton manufacture did not obtain a real footing in Europe until last century. At a date before history the art was carried from India to Assyria and Egypt. In 1641 'Manchester cottons' made up in imitation of Indian cottons were still made of wool. But in vain did Manchester attempt to compete on fair free-trade principles with the printed calicoes of India, and gradually Indian chintzes became so generally worn in England, to the detriment of the woollen and flaxen manufactures of the country, as to excite popular feeling against them ; and the Government, yielding to the clamour, passed the law, in 1721, which disgraced the Statute Book for a generation, prohibiting the wear of all printed calicoes whatever." Previously to this, in 1700, a law had been passed by which all wrought silks, mixed stuffs, and figured calicoes, "the manufacture of Persia, China, or the East Indies," were forbidden to be worn or otherwise used in Great Britain. Not till the discovery of steam, and until the introduction of coal and machinery, was Manchester able to stand alone, and only then she discovered that to protect her industries against foreign competition was opposed to the first principles of Political Economy. I do not write to arouse any sentiment against Manchester. On the contrary Manchester acted, I think, within her rights and to her own best advantage and profit and that of her employers. There is no sentiment in trade. Only let there be no sentiment either when the question arises of restoring the Indian operative to his place, perhaps to the temporary loss of his British brethren. That the loss can be permanent, I decline to believe. I hope to be pardoned if in a letter intentionally dealing with the allies of industrialism in India I make quotations at some length from writers who are themselves allies, and who not only give reasons for their own interest and affection, but also throw light on the hostility or indifference of others.

India's first and best stand-by in the prosecution of her industrial hopes is the dexterous aptitude for all arts and handicrafts inherited by her children. No system of technical education provided to a people not so well prepared to receive teaching will tide over non-employment so surely as the inborn genius of thousands of years of heredity. When work offers very little teaching indeed makes a mechanic of him whom Mr. Stuttard too sketchily calls "*The Hindoo.*" In my first letter to your address I ventured to refer to a business I was employed in a short time ago, and in which I had learned the entire unprofitableness and vexation of a long export trade to a market where prices were fixed by competition from elsewhere, and not with any regard to the cost of production and carrying to markets. Though cut down to the bone, expenses I found were scarcely covered. I mention this again because I learned another thing at the same time, which is of value in the present connection. I became convinced of a fact frequently insisted upon to me before by those who knew, but of which I had not had experience. It was that even the aboriginal races of India are versatile in matters of industrialism. A rigid caste system has, no doubt, done India great service in keeping alive industrial aptitude, notwithstanding the wretched circumstances of the country's domestic manufactures. But it was strange to find such aptitudes among castes not singled out by heredity for industrial occupation. On the contrary those of whom I write are rather born to pastoral and even forest avocations. Yet they would have put to shame any other race in the world similarly situated and set the same strange tasks.

Towards the tea districts for many years has set a stream of immigration of the aboriginal races of Chota Nagpore, a district of South-Western Bengal. The Santhal may be taken as a type of the best of these emigrants who are dissatisfied with their homes. The coolies that go up in this way to the tea gardens are found very useful. Of their good qualities on a tea estate, where so very much depends on good labour, the marked success of the tea industry in India may be taken as a fair proof. For many years past the same cooly had been employed on the coal mines and railways of Bengal, and there also with conspicuous success. And latterly they have been largely recruited for more remote districts for the same purposes. I had five years' experience of them in this way and found them very clever. They were all villagers—agriculturalists. You cannot get a trained cooly. All those that are trained are employed already.

Yet, though in all cases taken quite green from their villages, these people, whether set to work at the garden hoe or put to the machinery or furnaces of the tea shed, to the pick or tamping bar of the coal mine, whether set as helps even to the multifarious machines of the railway workshops, though here of course in a less degree, to the saw mill or the foundry, and to bridge-building, brick-making, plate-laying, and general out-of-door construction under the engineers, in one and all their half-taught labour was excellent beyond belief. They learnt quickly, thoroughly, and never forgot. Yet these *jungly* coolies, as they are called in the tea trade, are not by any means industrial races. They have nothing whatever to do, I believe, with the men whose handicrafts Dr. Birdwood and other writers on the industrial arts of India are acquainted with. The same story, though of a different class or classes, again is told the inquirer by the mill engineers of the Bombay Cotton Factories and of the Calcutta Jute Mills. Also by the inland steamer owners of the Brahmaputra and Ganges, whose *serangs* and *lascars*, engine-room *tindals*, and fire-men are being year by year more wholly recruited from pure native sources. And again by all the railway managers, engineers, and locomotive superintendents throughout the Indian railway system.

Yet without the actual employment thus afforded to them, it is hard to see of what use Technical Education would have been in all these occupations. When employment was offered the aptitude was there, and was developed with but little teaching. A few months more or less we may expect that in India as elsewhere a fruit of industries will be a leisured class. The sequence is universal. This class will, as of old, be the patron of the true industrial castes, and we may hope will keep alive the nationality and purity of Indian High Art. But that is not all. Besides the industrial castes and their natural patrons in the upper classes, there are, as we see, numerous lower classes who will flock to the immense mills, factories, foundries, and mines that must in the future supply the increasing demand for domestic and state manufactures, for building, for transport supply, and communication, for war and commercial purposes, both by land and sea, which will be required by 250 millions of people whose standard of comfort has been raised by a more thorough use of their labour and of their intellects. The raising of the general standard of comfort must follow the progressive development of the aptitudes, tastes, and longings of the people. It must be the effect of an educational system which is not based on books only that is transient and ephemeral, but on a well diversified, adaptive, and profitable system of industrial employment. I see no reason why both the systems of the East and West should not meet in India in perfection if only the ground is prepared for them. A series of handicrafts may be recreated no less rich in beautiful products because modern art training and models may be brought to bear upon them. And the abundance and cheapness of Indian labour together with the large material resources available may make machinery in India extraordinarily prolific in the commoner and more strictly speaking useful arts and manufactures.

A Political Economy which prides itself on its freedom from sentiment is not likely to take into consideration that the East India Company was formed, not to bring English manufactures to India, but to purchase and carry Indian handiwork to Great Britain. But the fact should never be lost sight of by us who owe our livelihood to the labour of the Indian people. The change that has occurred is so remarkable that it becomes our duty to inquire if the Political Economy of India has yet been fairly written. I doubt even if the Economists can be claimed as being the allies of the present system. I do not think at least that Adam Smith could have passed over with equanimity and without censure the change that has occurred in the disposition of Indian labour, and the danger to Indian aptitudes and capital involved in the change from the India of Buddha, even the India of Clive, to the India of Mr. Stuttard. Certainly the Political Economy of India has yet to be written. A chapter has to be added to the other books which may well be entitled the "Dissipation of Capital." That will, I think, prove to be the history of Indian Economics under the reign of Free Trade.

A point Adam Smith particularly draws attention to in the "Wealth of Nations" is that a country can be employed and therefore is in a position to earn wages only up to the extent of the capital available, and that no commercial, administrative, or fiscal restriction or assistance that does not add to the capital or labour fund can increase employment and earnings as a whole. Particular occupations might draw to themselves an undesirable share of the national capital, but the total would be unaffected. That is a fact that no one will dispute. On the contrary, it leads directly to the Indian industrial question. For if capital must be increased to afford the chance of more employment and earning, if it is decreased then it follows that employment and earnings, as a whole, must shrink with it. Capital to all appearance is shrinking in India. And, moreover, the unprofitableness of all Indian trade is at the same time preventing the importation of new foreign capital. India has no investments abroad bringing in interest. She is heavily in debt and at the mercy of monetary dis turbance. She is apparently growing poorer.

It remains only to the Indian industrialists to make sure of this shrinking of capital and to connect it with the Foreign Exchange trade with the introduction of cheap machine-made goods in unrestricted competition with the Indian handicrafts, with the relegation of the Indian populations almost wholly to agriculture in order to give the Manchester people plenty of cotton, with the unfruitfulness of Education, with the clamour for Emigration, Technical Education, Irrigation, Railways, with everything but what will at once place the people in a position to regain diversity of employment. In case I may have laid myself open to the charge of assuming a good deal before proof, I can only repeat in that condition, that considering the whole present trade system is one new and unnatural to India, and that such proof as there points to a shrinking of the National Capital, the burden of proofs to the contrary lies with those who assert India's prosperity. At all events, I do not think that the friends of industrialism need fear to find Political Economy arrayed against them shrinking, but rather cause for hope that its teaching will be very strongly in their favour. Yet it is here on the basis of economic fact that the fight will mainly be fought out, and all who love India, and love her arts, or who are employed in her service, will do well to prepare for the strict investigation of those facts—an inquiry that cannot long be delayed if India is to have justice. For here the cause of Indian Industrialism becomes the cause of India herself. It implies the peace and welfare of the Empire.

The Government of India, the Anglo-Indian Press, more remotely and in less degree, though no less weightily, the India Office, the English Press, and the British nation, are in this category. They all fear the selfish opposition of British trade. All of them on high politicial grounds more or less would like to see industry prosper and see no economic objection to assisting it, but apparently do not see their way to hasten its progress. I have referred already to the well meant, if necessarily, for the most part, inoperative technical education resolutions, and to the enquiries initiated by Lord Dufferin into the condition of the industrial castes. Here, as always, the Government of India shows its true sympathy with its great trust. No opposition need to be feared from Simla to any measure that may reasonably be expected to benefit India, still less so on the sentimental grounds of favouring any portion of England's own manufactures. But the Government of India is not free in this matter. It has to reckon with the India Office. The Anglo-Indian press is one of the stoutest allies of Industrialism in India and never tires of pushing the subject. I suppose on the principle of not prophesying, unless you know, the English papers do not suggest much actual legislation, but they do not allow a wrong to be done without exclaiming against it. At the same time the Anglo-Indian Press gives voice to the doubts and objections of Government and to its reasons for inaction when any inconvenient reform is being pressed on the Supreme Council. In this matter of industrial reform the Press asks whether much harm has been done, if things will not right themselves in time without resort to heroic remedies, and if not, what remedy is practicable and feasible. The political economy difficulty is probably more strongly before the Press than before the Government.

In this connection, that is to say, of things being likely to right themselves with only ordinary encouragement and limited protection by the State, by technical education and other minor aids, I would like only to repeat here that while evidences of India's slow industrial exhaustion abound, there is no good and sufficient evidence of her advance in the scale of wealth and prosperity. And that the *onus probandi* that under a system foreign to India capital is increasing and not shrinking lies with those who make the assertion. If industries are to come of themselves adequately to employ the hands of a great industrial empire, it rests with those who promise them to show signs of their approach. If they are not coming, and if India is growing, as many believe, weaker and weaker every day, then a *heroic* remedy may well be required for a heroic task. As to the especial remedy suggested no one can be ignorant that an identical task has been performed or is now being performed everywhere else, the world, not excepting England's own colonies, and only excepting in Great Britian and in Ireland and India.

If the usual remedy is refused sanction, recourse must necessarily be had to others, and these may be difficult to apply. If there is no chance of protective tariffs the country may have to turn to guaranteed industries, and all the machinery of State financed and State watched enterprise. Though clumsy in appearance, such a system need not, however, be ineffective. In industrial matters Asiatics admit of a far minuter management and interference by the Government than do Europeans. Of this, I believe, the Dutch culture system of Java to be an example. I do not believe the Government of India would shirk such a system if the end was once deemed worthy. Nor do I think it would fail.

Turning to England, no

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood, plain and carved, French-polished, household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. C. MICHAELIDES, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

The property of another Gentleman—

Very light and stylish landaulette, for one horse or a pair, in perfect condition, built by Kesterton of London for Lo'd Dufferin, from whom it was recently purchased.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Derwenhouse, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a strong second-hand victoria, &c. &c. the property of Captain G. J. W. BALDWIN.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Meherjee Johnston and Co., an invoice of 17 cases of marble ware, consisting of very handsome and large alabaster horses, camels, tigers, elephants, fountains, figures, tables, &c., &c.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Goolamally Jewanjee and Co., an invoice of 59 cases of Crosse and Blackwell's oilman stores, consisting of assorted Jams and Jellies, Worcester sauce, assorted syrup, cheese, essence of coffee, malt vinegar, lucca oil, Durham mustard, &c., &c.

Also on account of the concerned—

1 case walking sticks.
1 ,, riding whips.
1 ,, mirrors.
2 folding harmoniums.

AT 1 30 P. M.

1 handsome double seated victoria in very good order with wheels nearly new, 6 years old, thoroughly broken and quiet.

1 bay arab charger, 11-2, 8 years old, quiet on parade and broken to harness, believed sound.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted brougham with open quarters in very good order.

1 second-hand strong victoria with removeable coach-box.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frames, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, a double barrelled C.-F. breech-loader, 10 bore, with case and loading apparatus, by Marcett of the Haymarket, a bay Arab horse, aged 11d, very quiet, has been ridden by a lady, &c., &c., the property of Major FORJETT.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, April 10, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, opposite the Methodist Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood, household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of MR. H. ORIENTAS.

The propery is on view.

SALE OF Handsome Arab Horses at the Stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, close to Messrs. Lindin, Ebram & Co., Bellasis Road.

A number of good Arab horses, including hunters and chargers, suitable for single and double harness and saddles, the property of Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, a sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction near the Mahalaxmee Railway Station, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glass-ware, a strong dog cart, with hood and a dark bay pony and harness, table ornaments, flower-vases, sewing machine, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of G. E. HARFORD, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Auction Sale of fancy goods to be held by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th inst., commencing at 1 p.m. sharp, at No. 20 Church Gate Street, opp site to the Singer Company's Machine Depot, consisting of woollen knitted slippers and cushions children's cotton and colour frocks, ladies' aprons and dressing gowns, curling papers, toys, dolls, fans, ladies' gloves, babies' collars, table covers handsewn and damask table dollies, napkins, hair brush and comb bags, toilette sets with silk sewn drawings, antimacassers, fancy and plains muscrocopes, telescopes, compasses, barometers, hot water plates, dish covers, coffee pots, crystaleum boxes, cricket and lawn tennis bats, dressing bags, fitted fringes woollen frocks, caps pot leads, shawls, comforters table cover, massone aprons, albums and sewing albums, hand-painted plates for drawing-room, travelling long coats, and other goods too numerous to detail.

The goods will be open for inspection on Wednesday and on the day of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK AND JUNGLE WOOD SQUARES.

On TUESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Jaisacrayen Sittaram—

About 100 tons teak squares.
,, 100 ,, jungle wood squares, in lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Marine Lines, opposite the 4th rifle Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order, of the latest design and of the best workmanship, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Satsuma flower vases and jars, rich table ornaments, handsome real oil paintings, Hinks table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a handsome strong light pony cart and a set of harness, a nearly new sewing machine, &c., the property of Captain G. E. EVEN.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF valuable landed property in Bhendy Bazaar Cross Lane or Parel Road Row, without the Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Hazir Begum, widow and executrix of the will of the late Hajee Meerza Nusrolla bin Hajee Meerza Hussanally Sheerazee, the following valuable landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house, shops, and stables standing thereon situate on the north side of Bhendy Bazaar Cross Lane, or Parel Road Row, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 183 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 22, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91, new No. 7407, old Survey No. 1554, and new Survey No. 1020, and bounded on the north and west by a public passage, on the south by the said Bhendy Bazaar Cross Lane, or Parel Road Row, and on the east by the property of Khoja Peerbhoy Khimjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, close to the Persian Consul's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flowervases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of CHARLES NICOOD, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, April 10, 1889.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 10 p.m. on THURSDAY, 11th instant, should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Malabar Point, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS

AND

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. FAKIRJI R. BONESETTER,

SURGEON, L. M. & S.,

WALKESHWAR DISPENSARY, No. 52.
Hours 6 to 10 a.m., 3 to 6 p.m., and at all hours during the night.

Between These Hours at No. 71, Sayed Abdool R. Street, near the Parsee Alahiaa, where he specially attends to cases of injuries and accidents.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Chandra Ramjee's Press, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co., the following bales of cotton on account and risk of the undermentioned party:—

On account and risk of Thucker Vussonjee Doosa—
N B—50 bales full-pressed Good M. G. Broach cotton.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

3 bales white shirtings fents 24 and 40 yards.
2 ,, grey shirtings, 8 and 9 lbs.
1 case white mulls.
3 cases coloured handkerchieves.
2 ,, ,, coloured prints.
2 ,, ,, brown half hose.
3 ,, alpacca and cotton umbrellas.
15 ,, superior Pale Sherry.
10 ,, very old Scotch Whisky.
2 cases superior scented golden oil, macassar oil, lime juice and glycerine, carbolic and coal tar soap, shaving cases and sticks by the well-known Napoleon Price & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, Messrs. Guddum Bythell and Co. Jetha, on account and risk of Messrs. Shamjee Ludha and Co. the undermentioned cotton—

B J—100 bales machine ginned good, Broach cotton.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant, Stores, &c., &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25 instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B B & C I Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of augers, bolts and nuts, casks, packing cases, drums oil, old furniture, soap dust, files, firebars, grinding-stones, plate, plain glasses, rails, coiled keys, spring balances, timber scrap iron and steel tyres, scraps steel, volute, buffer, and flat bearing springs, old steam crane boiler, flat bottom pieces of flat-footed rails, steel wheel, old engineer wheels, wagon iron work, India-rubber iron, steel and leather scrap and miscellaneous other articles.

The material has been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within two months, failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

The goods are now on view.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 10, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9.

Our local Banks and Markets generally have been closed to-day for a native holiday; but the telegraphic news to hand through Reuter under yesterday evening's date includes some items of interest in commerce and finance.

Money was becoming still easier in London, the quotation for discount on short Bills and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper being 1⅞ per cent. showing a decline of ⅛ and ¼ per cent, respectively; and a further payment into the Bank of England of £275,00 in Gold is reported. Consols had advanced ⅛ per cent. say, to 98⅝; and Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. higher, at 109. Silver was 1-16d. up, at 42 5-16d. per oz., and 4½ per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅜ higher, at £70⅞; but at £67⅞ they were unaltered in the other denomination. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ higher, at 84⅓; Exchange in London at francs 25·25½ shows a slight advance.

The Wheat Market is called firmer again, but last Friday's quotations are repeated all round. Linseed, which at the close of last week was firm and in active demand, is called unchanged; but Liverpool quality is again lower, 6d. per quarter less being quoted by both routes. Rapeseed was quiet but unchanged in value. The Goat Skin Sales opened in London yesterday with a good demand at the last sale rates, 1,280,000 Goat Skins and 730,000 Sheep Skins are being put forward at these sales.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm again last evening; Surats steady. The Sales aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. The Imports were 25,000 bales. The price of spot American remained at 5⅜d.; but Surats were unchanged. American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher for May-June and Aug.-Sept. deliveries and 3-64d. up in all other positions.

In New York there was a further advance of 1-16 cent in ready Mid.-Uplands, making the price 10 5-16 cents; while July Futures were 4 points higher, at 10·36 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, though they continue to be heavier than for the two years, do not, it may be supposed, show the excess which was looked for, and the "bulls" a consequently trying to get the market into their hands. The figures now give the following comparison for three years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts...	7,000	5,000	4,000
Two days' do. ...	15,000	10,000	8,000
Since 1st Sept. 88	5,257,000	5,141,000	5,092,000

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	18,012	bales.
Wheat	70,022	cwt.
Linseed	20,453	,,
Rapeseed	29,261	,,
Gingelly	3,352	,,
Ground Nuts	1,172	,,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Arbib Brothers, 1,738 tons, Captain E Marshall, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE s s Schiehallion, 1,041 tons, Captain G Dunlop, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice via Canal with a general cargo.

THE s s Inversnaid, 1,709 tons, Captain G Bardo, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Glasgow with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Kurrachee with a general cargo, and Captain, Mrs and Miss Seymore, as cabin, and 483 deck passengers.

THE B I N Co's s s Kerbella, 1,978 tons, Captain D Stewart, will sail to-day for London via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers:—For Plymouth—Colonel and Mrs. Tweedie and maid, Mr J Hart, Mr W H Hill, Mr J A Baxter and Mrs Barton. For Kurrachee—Mrs W C Berrie and 2 children and 10 deck passengers.

S.S. Assama.—The following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day to Marseilles per s.s. Assama, Commander Smith:—Mr F A Prevost, Mr J D'Souza Brito, Mr A F Gibson, Mr O Oliveira, Dr H Warth, Mr A Mendes, Mrs Warth, Mr J C Gaspar, Mrs Taylor, Master B Warth, Master Fred Warth, Master S Warth, Master W Warth, Mrs Jones, and Master B Chadburn.

H. M's "RANGER."

H M's MAN-OF-WAR "Ranger," Commander Johnson, sails to-morrow morning for Aden, cruising as she goes for slave dhows. She will arrive at Aden about the 10th of next month, and will not touch at Muscat as was stated in yesterday's issue of our contemporary.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. G. C. Tower	2401	Brotherton..	A	F. Muir & Co.
,, Arabia	2414	Laird	B	W. & A. Graham & Co
,, King Arthur	1047	Kallia	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, C. McGregor	1926	Palmer	D	F. Muir & Co.
,, Assama	2450	Smith	F	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Schiehallion	1041	Dunlop	H J	W. & A. Graham & Co
,, Naples	1181	Anderson ..	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, L. Tower	1892	Purce	L	Beyts Craig & Co.
,, Kirby Hall	1764	Philips	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Chicago	1250	Morgan	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Calder	400	Cronan	O	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Atrato	2935	Gordon	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Labordonais	1371	Sibillet	Q	A. Simcon.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Wardha	2552	Stephenson..	1	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, B. Castle	1653	Tod	2	Beyts Craig & Co.
,, Sinzapore	..	..	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Peshawur	..	..	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Lombardy	1571	Preston	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Olive Branch	1806	Schell	6	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Amphitrite	2188	Lemesich ..	8	J. Jani.
,, Busheer	539	Lewins	10	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Katie	2117	Galbraith ..	12	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Knight Companion	2512	Thomas	13	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Karagola (s)	Gimblett....	Kurrachee, April 6.
	Falls of Inversnaid (s).	Bardo	Glasgow, March 6.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Principality (ship)	Jones	Rangoon.
	Arbib Brothers (s)	Marshall ...	Elephant Point.
	Schiehallion (s) ..	Dunlop	Trieste and Venice.

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday:—Steamer Kerbella, Steuart, for London via Karachi.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Krishna, for Mangalore.
,, Peshawar, for China.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 8.

Westropp, Colonel, Bo, Staff Corps, en route to Europe, to Poona.

APRIL 9.

Seymour, Capt, Bo, 16th Bo I, on duty, from Bhuj.
de Conceicao, Surgn, Bl, I M S, on furl, M C, from Barrackpore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 9.

Merriman, Col, By, R E, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Seymour, Capt, 16th Bo Inf, on duty, to Raipur.
Gordon, Lieut, Bo, Poona Horse, on duty, to Sirur.
Craster, Lieut, Bo R E, on duty, to Sukkur.
Kavanagh, Sub Inspt of Schools, Bo Mil Edn, on Inspection duty, Kurrachee and Aden.

THE 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry will detail a guard of honour of 100 rank and file with band and regimental colour under the Command of a European officer to parade at the Victoria Technical Institute, opposite the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, in review order, to-day at 4·45 p.m., to receive H E the Governor on the occasion of the opening of the Victoria Technical School.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, April 10, 1889.

1. It is particularly requested that belts, slings, pouches, frogs and ball bags may be returned to Head-Quarters with the rifles immediately.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

2. Members in possession of carbines belonging to the Corps are requested to return them to Head-Quarters with the least possible delay.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

JAMES—March 21, at Stoke, Devonport, Colonel C. F. James, P. W. O. Grenadiers, Bombay Army, son of Major-General J. Polglaise James, Madras Army.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULLOCK—April 2, at Bijnor, N.-W P, the wife of F S Bullock, C S, of a son.

DOBBIE—April 1, at "Phœnix Lodge," Mussoorie, the wife of Wallace H Dobbie, West Hopetown, Dehra Dun, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WAGSTAFF—April 3, at Banda, John Ernest Wynter, only son of E Wynter and Florence Mary Wagstaff, aged 21 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1889.

IT may not be inapt to point to the Abkari Administration Report for 1887-88, some features of which were noticed in these columns the other day, as a practical illustration of the value of the continuous financial criticism on which the Viceroy laid stress in his speech in the Supreme Legislative Council during the Budget debate. If there is one reason more than another which differentiates it from the half a dozen reports that have preceded it, it is the evidence it bears of having been compiled in a spirit of deference to the continuous criticism to which the Abkari arrangements in this Presidency have been subjected in our columns and elsewhere. A conscious attempt has been made, however imperfectly, to profit by that criticism and to shape the arrangements of the Department accordingly. Thus the advice and suggestions offered by disinterested non-official experts have found their fair justification, while the Abkari Commissioner himself seems not to have been indifferent to the value of the help offered by those who carefully watch from outside the effects of the systems of regulating the consumption of liquor which are tried from year to year. Considering the tenacity with which revenue officials cling to their errors, even long after they are detected and exploded—for in revenue matters there is a traditional reluctance never to admit an error—it argues the possession of no little official courage on the part of Mr. Trevor to indirectly acknowledge the influence of outside criticism and meet the facts, however unpleasant, fairly in the face. It is a new departure which the Commissioner has tentatively taken, and we are glad to acknowledge it on behalf of that public which is so deeply interested in the policy of a restrictive rather than expansive system of consumption. Not that the report is free from some of the misstatements of fact which Abkari critics have pointed out, and which are, strangely enough, admitted in the reports to be such. But there is little temptation now to quarrel on these points, and we refrain from referring to them, as our object to-day is to deal with certain substantive facts which formed the subject of criticism in our columns some months ago.

It will be remembered that when the evils of the system of minimum guarantee were pointed out, the Abkari Department introduced into the districts of Thana and Colaba, on a few months' trial, a modified arrangement for farming out the liquor revenue. In the words of the report, the minimum guarantee was discontinued, "and a plan by which the farms were given to the approved tenderers who offered the highest percentage over and above the still-head duty on spirit issued to them from the distilleries" was substituted experimentally. "The object aimed at was to avoid the charge sometimes brought against the minimum guarantee system that it stimulates consumption, and to secure with the aid of competition, guided by local knowledge and experience, the highest possible revenue compatible with the condition of the tracts included in the several farms on each gallon consumed. So long as the contractors were honest and the percentages offered were not too high, the system seems well adapted to the ends in view. The weak point was that the percentage was always likely to be too high, and that the farmer may find he cannot sell at prices which cover it. In that case it became his interest to curtail his transactions under the contract as much as possible, and either deal in illict liquor himself under cover of his monopoly, or, if he was too honest for that, to leave the public to supply themselves as best they can. His co-operation in the suppression of illicit distillation was thus lost, even if he did not himself practice or encourage it, and the success of the system, whether from a social or a financial point of view, was likely to depend to a somewhat undesirable extent upon their repression." We have quoted the official account of the change, so that the Commissioner's observations may not be misunderstood. Two inferences may be safely deduced from these. Firstly, that the Abkari Department was so far convinced of the evils of the farming system with a minimum guarantee, as continuously pointed out by its critics and by none more ably than Mr. Dantra, that it was constrained to modify that baneful practice. This may be fairly put to the credit of the censors of the Government. The change was directly to be attributed to the wholesome influence which they brought by their fair and serious criticisms to bear on that obnoxious system. It is a practical illustration of the precept which the Viceroy desired should be enforced in matters of finance. The other inference which is deducible from the remarks of the Abkari Commissioner is the impracticability of the system under trial in so far as it opens the way for dishonest farmers to defraud the revenue and carry on an illicit liquor traffic to any extent they please. Now the practical, not the prophetic, instincts of the same Abkari critics led them to forestall these observations at the very time that the change was introduced. Our own columns would bear testimony to the consequences which would ensue. And Mr. Dantra arithmetically demonstrated how the substituted system was simply a change from the frying-pan into the fire. He showed how utterly impossible it would be for the contractors, who had bid as high as 48 per cent. profit over and above the still-head duty, which they would pay into the Treasury, to sell their liquor at even prime cost, inclusive of all charges, let alone profit. In fact, the farmers would lose half a rupee per gallon. It was contended, under the circumstances, that they would contract the quantity of liquor to be paid for at the central distillery, or defraud the revenue by selling liquor which had not paid still-head duty. All the objections now officially stated were anticipated, so that it is no new thing which the Commissioner informs Government in the 32nd paragraph of his report under review. The substituted system was doomed to failure. In discussing in paragraph 90 of the operations of the system during the seven months in Thana, the Commissioner appears to have struggled hard to prove on the one hand that, despite the change and its attendant "weak points," the realizations were at a higher rate than for the five months under the old, and on the other that the introduction of the system was accompanied by an immediate fall in the realizations from still-head duty on mowra, which brought in some Rs. 11,000 a month less during the second period than during the first, and that the net increase was mainly due to the payment on account of percentage.

Thus we are confidently asked to believe that consumption had decreased and revenue had increased, and the imperial excise policy has been vindicated. So at least the Commissioner takes care to inform his Government. "The new system has had, no doubt, the intended effect of obtaining for Government a larger revenue from a smaller consumption, which is so far satisfactory. "It may be asked whether, after all, it is so satisfactory as the Commissioner observes. A little examination will show how far this is a mere delusion. That by pitting farmers against farmers the department was able to squeeze a very high percentage of profit over and above still-head duty might be readily admitted. But it should be remembered that it was the very excess of this percentage which brought down the diminution in the realisation of the still-head duty. The high percentage which the Commissioner condemns in principle in paragraph 32 has defeated the very object which it was the desire of the Abkari Department to secure under the substituted system. And as to consumption it is fallacious to state that there was a diminution. So far as the record of the central distillery is concerned, there was undoubtedly a diminution. But what was the quantity of illicit consumption which the high percentage of profit actually made practical, as was anticipated? The unpleasant fact is neither denied nor categorically asserted by the Commissioner, who, impaled on the horns of this dilemma, takes refuge in the following observation:—"But rumours are rife that the decline in licit has been accompanied by a marked increase in illicit consumption. This question is now under inquiry, and will be fully discussed in the separate report which has been called for as to the general success of the experiment." Here the Commissioner scarcely uses the most appropriate terms. Why he should have associated the fact of increased illicit consumption with "rumours" it is not easy to surmise. We are surprised at such a statement when the table of offences at the conclusion of the report clearly indicates the marked growth of such unlawfull consumption. In 1886-87, the number of cases of illicit distillation and possession of implements, &c., for the same was 234, while in the year under report (1887-88) it was 373, or an increase of 139 cases. The statistics of offence clearly demonstrate that though the revenue was enriched, consumption had not decreased. Illicit consumption took the place of licit, and the Commissioner ought not, therefore, to assert that the "intended effect of obtaining for Government a larger revenue from a smaller consumption" was attained. For this is a point on which the confidence of the Government invites strenuous denial.

CAPTAIN WISSMANN'S assurance to the British Indian traders at Zanzibar that he is instructed by the German Government to work in harmony with their brethren along the coast, and not to interfere with them in any way, will not make much impression upon the people to whom it is addressed. The few representatives of the German East African Company who remain on the coast—at Bagomayo and Dar-es-Salaam—are on the strict defensive, and if Captain Wissmann has not to put himself on the defensive too when he goes down the coast he will have quite enough on his hands to make his protection of the British Indian traders a very platonic service. The pretence, indeed, of solidarity with these people is anything but disinterested. Despite all that has happened, Captain Wissmann counts doubtless upon the natives making a certain distinction between British subjects and the other strangers who have been disturbing the peace of these countries, and the manifestation of friendliness with these people is apparently meant to impress the Zanzibar Banias much less than the Arabs whom the Germans have provoked into hostility. The Banias, though no other than commercial harm has befallen them, are still in an embarrassing case. There are a good many of them down the coast who have not been able to escape to Zanzibar. The Arabs will only let one at a time leave the coast ports to go on board passing steamers, and the traders always go back, impelled by the knowledge that if they do not the Arabs will loot their stores. People in Zanzibar are wondering how Captain Wissmann will fare when he proceeds to the scenes of former troubles. He has organized a force of about a thousand Somalis and Soudanese, the first experiment in the organization of a native force which has been made under German auspices. The belief prevails that German officers are unequal to the direction for either military or civil purposes of uncivilized people, and it is already being asked in Zanzibar how long the force which Captain Wissmann has got together will refrain from rising against him or joining the Arab tribes. The undertaking, at all events, is essentially experimental, and it will be watched by a good many people with misgiving. An infinitely better prospect is believed to be before the British East African Company, who have no Government help or patronage, and have not yet found it necessary to organize an armed force. The caravans of this company go into the interior from Mombassa and return unmolested, and though uncertainty necessarily attends the operation in the present state of excitement along the whole coast a fairly brisk trade is being done. The policy of the company is persuasive and rigorously non-provocative. Those who direct it are hopeful that in spite of all that has happened elsewhere the natives may be made to see that the British traders have come, not for their "goods" alone, after the manner of the first of the Brunswick Kings of England, but for their good. Mr. Mackenzie, of the firm of Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., one of the managing directors of the company, has at his own expense liberated fourteen hundred slaves at a cost of thirty dollars per head, in the belief that the enterprise will be more likely to prosper with free labour than with slave labour. An undertaking carried on in this spirit ought to succeed, and thus far the indications are that it will do so.

THE report that Persia has ceded Khelat-i-Nadir to Russia confirms recent announcements that Russia would follow up her despatch of a Consul to Meshed by some measure of annexation in Eastern Khorassan. The Russian Consul arrived at his post a month since, and the St. Petersburg papers were careful to say that he had been received with cordiality and distinction by the officials and the populace. Khelat-i-Nadir is in the Khorassan highland, about fifty miles north of Meshed, and lying west by north of Sarakhs. It is of some strategical importance; the portion is of considerable natural strength, and the Russian Government are believed to have been hankering after it for some years past. A secret article in the treaty which was concluded by the Russian and Persian Governments seven years ago is believed to have given the Russians a contingent right to the occupation of the place. However this may be, they have now, if the report telegraphed to-day be true, acquired a commanding position on the road to Meshed and to Herat. The flank attack through Persia upon the Russian line of advance, which is sometimes spoken of as an essential part of a British plan of campaign, would be greatly hindered by the presence of a Russian force in so strong a position as Khelat-i-Nadir. The fact that it is in that direction that Russia has found compensation for the recent diplomatic success at Teheran shows how superfluous and misdirected were the suspicions of Russian movements in the neighbourhood of Afghan-Turkistan which recent Russian newspaper reports awakened. These, indeed, conveniently masked what was going on in quite another direction.

THE acceptance by the Parliament of Luxemburg of the Grand Duke of Nassau as Regent of that State has of course been necessitated by the moribund condition of the King of Holland, who has held the Grand Duchy as a personal possession, and not in his capacity as King of the Netherlands. The Duke of Nassau, it is understood, will succeed to the rights of the House of Orange-Nassau in Luxembourg. This will entail the severance of Luxemburg from the Netherlands, but it will not necessarily involve any larger results. The succession to the throne of Holland was settled two or three years since by the Dutch Parliament, and the crown on the death of King William will devolve upon his daughter, a little Princess of eight. Luxemburg is already included in the German Customs Union, but the Principality remains all the same outside the Empire, and for the present at all events the succession of the Duke of Nassau to the Grand Dukedom would not entail the incorporation of Luxemburg with the Empire. The position of the State nevertheless would be exceptional, and the time might not be far distant when German statesmen would proclaim and act upon the principle that territory ruled by reigning German Princes must be deemed German land.

A Mahratti hand-book of Bombay has been written by Messrs. Balkrishna Bapu Acharya and Moro Vinayak Shivjee. The book, which is very well got up, and is accompanied by maps of the city in the eighteenth century and in our own time, deals with the history of Bombay, and with its principal features in respect to population, government, and principal objects of interest, and will be found very useful to visitors from the Mahratta-speaking districts, to whom the existing manuals are not available.

AN influential and representative meeting of the prominent citizens of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the Malabar Hill mansion of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, to consider what measures should be adopted to afford assistance and relief to the thousands of sufferers by the disastrous fire in Surat. His Excellency Lord Reay, who returned from Surat by special train in the afternoon, with the object of being present at the meeting, and was called to the chair. A telegram from Mr. Jugjeevundas Khooshalas at Surat was read,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REGENCY OF THE DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG.

LUXEMBOURG, APRIL 8.

The Luxembourg Parliament have accepted the Duke of Nassau as Regent of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR SCOTLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Bill for extending Local Government to Scotland, which is most comprehensive in its provisions, was read a first time in the House of Commons last night.

THE SENATE AND GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, APRIL 8.

The Decree making the Senate a High Court for the trial of General Boulanger was read in the Senate to-day and was the occasion of numerous protests on the part of the members against the action of the Government in the matter.

The Court will sit for the first time on Friday next.

CESSION OF KELAT-I-NADIR TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The *Daily News* states that Persia has ceded Kelat-i-Nadir to Russia.

THE LOSS OF THE SULTAN.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The court-martial assembled to try Captain Ernest Rice, R. N., for the loss of Her Majesty's Ironclad Sultan have reprimanded him. The charge of negligence brought against him was not proved, but it was partly proved that he was at fault.

CHOLERA AT THE PEARL FISHERY.

COLOMBO, APRIL 9.

Cholera, which first broke out in a rather severe form at Dutch Bay and put an end to the Pearl Fishery, has now appeared at Pamunugama.

Captain Robson, in command of the Government steamer Serendib, and four policemen died on board from cholera whilst returning here from the Pearl Fishery.

By the cessation of operations at Dutch Bay it is calculated that the Government will fail to realize about four lakhs of rupees.

THE GOVERNOR AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

SURAT, APRIL 9.

His Excellency the Governor arrived here with Dr. Irving by mail train, and remained in the saloon till 7 a. m., when he drove to the scenes of the fire. He drove till the Barampuri Bhagal and walked throughout the ruined scenes with Mr. Hamilton, District Judge, Mr. Winchester, Assistant Collector, Mir Gulambaba, Rao Bahadur Jagjivandas, and others. Mr Gibbs, Police Superintendent, was also present. Large crowds of helpless men followed the Governor's party, who visited Baranpuri, Bhagal, Katpitiawad, Haripura, Ranitalav, and Dabgarwad. Thence they drove to Sagrampura, where, after alighting, they passed through narrow lanes and examined some half-burnt houses. They proceeded to Salabatpura and walked through the ruined huts and houses. Thence they drove to the Nawab's palace. He returned to Bombay by a special train, leaving at 10-30 a.m. Constant fires have caused a panic. The Collector's unavoidable absence is keenly felt. The Assistant Collector, Mr. Winchester, arrived yesterday afternoon. His Excellency minutely inquired into the details of the fire and tested the force of a hand-pump. He heard some complaints from the people and sympathised with them. The people prayed for the construction of a proper source of water-supply. His Excellency concurred in the views which were expressed.

The Governor thanked the municipal commissioners present, and said he would not detain them from the heavy work which remained to be done. On the way to the station from the Nawab's palace, H. E. visited a small fire, which had broken out in Golwad. The Baroda engine has been sent away, and so people have become uneasy The Municipality has undertaken to remove the *debris* and erect temporary sheds for houseless people. Night watch was kept vigilantly by the people the whole of last night, as a superstitious rumour was abroad that the whole city would be in flames by midnight. Hereupon the inhabitants of Nausari Bhagal left their homes in the evening.

A GENEROUS OFFER OF H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 9.

Accidents from fire being of frequent occurrence in Travancore owing to the buildings being thatched, the Maharajah has set apart Rs. 20,000 to be advanced to those who desire to have tile roofs to their houses.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia, arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore, arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome, arrived here yesterday morning, one day before due date.

PORT SAID, APRIL 8.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, homeward bound from Bombay, left here yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 9.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, left here for Bombay this morning.

ZANZIBAR, APRIL 8.

The steamer Nyanza, reached here to-day from Bombay.

COLOMBO, APRIL 9.

The Mail steamer Thames, from Calcutta arrived.

The Mail steamer Valetta from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	¼
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98
3 per cent. French Rentes	84⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅜
4½ per cent. „	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
Bar Silver	42 5-16

The sum of about £275,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERE was a large number of "April Fools" in Simla on Monday week. An entertainment advertised by handbills for "*Monday next, at 5 o'clock sharp,*" on the 1st April, proved rather a disappointment to many. The minstrels did not appear, and there were a great many who were punctual to time at the Town Hall.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO QUETTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

As your readers will have already learnt, the opening ceremony of the Lansdowne Bridge at Sukkur went off most successfully, and the object of His Excellency's journey northward was fulfilled. But being so near Quetta it would have been a pity to let go so favourable an opportunity of paying a visit to what of late years has become one of the most important military stations in this Empire. It must be borne in mind, too, that though the Beluchistan Agency is directly under the Government of India, yet the line of railway communication runs through Sind, still an integral portion of the Bombay Presidency, and that a considerable proportion of the Quetta-Peshin Garrison is composed of Bombay troops, so that a Governor of Bombay cannot be considered much off his beat if he wishes a short stay across the said frontier. The rest of the morning, after the breakfast at Sukkur, was taken up with exchanging visits with his Highness Ali Morad, the venerable Mir of Khairpore. His Highness, who is in his 77th year, has somewhat aged since he paid his last visit to His Excellency two years ago, and he has recently been afflicted with heavy, domestic calamities in the death of two of his sons, but he is still a fine specimen of a border chieftain, and is still a keen sportsman and fine shot. These ceremonies concluded, the Governor and party steamed up the river round Bukhar Island, and had a good view of the gigantic structure which towered over their heads. At no time of the day had it been unbearably hot, thanks to the dust storm of the previous day, and in the evening it was comparatively cool. At 9-30 p. m. their Excellencies left Sukkur bundar station, accompanied by the usual staff, Mr. and Miss Pritchard, Colonel Firebrace, the Bishop of Lahore, and several others being also in the train. The up journey was made by the Hurnai route, and the return to the plains will be by the Bolan line. The chief objects of interest visible from the train have been frequently described by various writers, notably Mr. Curzon, M.P., and Sir C. Dilke, both of whose articles, which appeared in the *Fortnightly Review* are well worth perusal. Near Baba Kuch we saw the apparatus devised for pumping up kerosine oil, but though no great success has as yet attended these efforts, it is to be hoped that perseverance will be rewarded before long, as it would be difficult to over-estimate the value of oil for fuel in this practically woodless country. Near Khort a long line of what appeared like gigantic rabbit holes with a collection of black *debris* outside each attracted our notice, and we learnt that these were infant coal mines. The output is not large, nor is the coal of the best quality, but it can be burnt, and is easily and comparatively cheaply got at. Of course on this line the great Chappar Rift is the most conspicuous of the many engineering difficulties which had to be surmounted, and certainly to the inexperienced eye it does seem an almost miraculous work. In order to more thoroughly view the line at this point Lord and Lady Reay took a front seat on the engine, and were well rewarded by what they saw. The journey parted without incident, except that a luckless dog was run over, not a very uncommon occurrence according to Sir C. Dilke. As evening drew on it became rather cold and great coats were in demand. There was a little snow on the higher peaks, but, we were told, not so much as usual at this time of the year; in fact, the winter here has not been very severe. At about 7-15 p.m., the train steamed into the station where a considerable number of the local officials were collected to receive their distinguished visitor. Among whom were:—Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General; Major-General Sir John Hudson, K.C.B, Commanding the District; Colonel Græme, Yorkshire Light Infantry; Major Routh, D. S. O.; Captain O'Sullivan, D. S. O.; and others. The reception over their Excellencies and party drove to the Lansdowne Hotel, where they were to put up during their stay at Quetta. On Friday a durbar of some five and twenty of the neighbouring Chiefs and Sirdars was held at which the Governor was present, accompanied by Mr. Pritchard and his personal staff. This durbar was very unlike those we are accustomed to see in the Bombay Presidency. The Chiefs, a striking looking lot of men, several of Jewish type of countenance, were all seated on the floor, the less notable huddled together after the fashion of ordinary natives in a railway station, and the gorgeous apparel and sparkling jewellery of our Rajas, Nawabs, and Thakores was conspicuously absent.

The proceedings opened with an address from Sir R. Sandeman, informing them that the Governor had come from Bombay to visit Quetta, and that he was anxious to see some of the loyal Chiefs of the country, and was accordingly present at this Durbar. Mr. Barnes, of the Beluchistan Agency, then introduced the Chiefs to His Excellency. There were representations of the various Afghan clans, Ghilzais, Douranis, Borubzais, and of the neighbouring tribes, Atchazais, Kakars, and others. Many of the former were refugees, having escaped into British territory to avoid the Ameer's vengeance for real or supposed treason, and among them was an ex-Commander-in-Chief of his army. Lord Reay then conveyed, through Sir R. Sandeman, his pleasure in meeting them and in hearing their loyal services, and in reply one of the leading Sirdars in a few graceful sentences welcomed His Excellency to Quetta and assured him of their loyalty to the British Empire, and of their appreciation of the benefits they enjoyed under its peaceful rule, and the proceedings then terminated. In the afternoon their Excellencies visited the Fort and inspected the new arsenal buildings, and the guns, ammunition, &c., collected with a view to possible army corps requirements. From the top of the Fort is a fine view of the cantonment and its neighbourhood, and here we realized how very deceptive distances are in this country; hills which looked to be about some two miles away being in reality eight or ten, and thus much too far off to command Quetta with any artillery likely to be brought to these parts. In the distance we could see one of the outlying forts, and in another direction a branch of the Murree brewery. Captain O'Sullivan, D. S. O., who showed His Excellency round, was a very well informed *cicerone*, and pointed out the various objects of interest. In the evening Lord Reay dined with Colonel Græme and the officers of Yorkshire Light Infantry, and from the Mess he went direct to the train in which he slept with a view of starting early next morning for the Kojak. After a rather slow journey, the gradients being very severe, the train reached the entrance of the tunnel. There most of the party got out, and only a portion of the train went further. The ascent of the Kotal was accomplished by means of the rope railway, the gradient being, we were told, 1 in 2½, anyhow quite steep enough to induce giddiness in weak heads. The truck is drawn up by a wire rope, another truck descending at the same time, the amount of labour saved by this contrivance is enormous,—in fact, it is difficult to imagine how the work on the far side could have gone on without it, the alternative being camel carriage by a circuitous road. On the top is a small bungalow with a court devoted in summer to lawn-tennis and in winter to skating. From here we had a commanding view of the country towards Kandahar, and a desolate burnt up looking country it is too, Chaman lay below us and we could see across intervening desert the hills which command Kandahar. Tunnel and other railway operations are being busily carried on on both sides of the range, the 23rd Bengal Pioneers, English miners, coolies of all sorts, Pathans, Afghans, Tartar-looking Hazaras, all working like swarms of ants at this important work of offensive defence. Some of the party went down into the tunnel by a shaft, 350 feet deep, and anybody who does not object to standing ankle deep in dirty water, while dirty rain drifts from the roof on his head, and who does not mind a smell reminding him of decomposing fruit and burning India rubber, may thoroughly enjoy himself here. The journey back lies through a desolate-looking country, with numerous cone-shaped mud hills dotted about and dust devils driving across the plain. A canal now runs across the plain, and thousands of trees are being planted, so it is to be hoped that before very long there may be some improvements both in the appearance and the fertility of this part of our new acquisition. At Beleli a halt was made to inspect the line of works running across towards the Ghazarband Pass, and a hard nut to crack it will be found by any invading army, but details cannot be given for obvious reasons. Quetta was reached about 6 p.m., and the party returned to the hotel. The next day, Sunday was comparatively quiet. His Excellency only visiting the military hospital with Sir J. Hudson. Divine service is at present held in the Durbar room and in the open air for the troops, but it is satisfactory to know that this state of things will not long continue the first stone of a new church having been laid with much ceremony just after we left Quetta. The services were very well done, and the Bishop of Lahore preached in the evening. Next morning the Governor and party left at 10 a.m. *via* the Bolan, the departure being private. It cannot be said that in itself Quetta presents many objects of interest. Its appearance is against it, and the all-pervading khaki tint does not improve it. The soldiers are dressed in khaki, the houses are built of khaki stone, and the roads and fields are of khaki soil, and the wearied eye craves for some relief from it. The climate at this time of the year is very pleasant, but the cold must be very trying in the winter, owing to the very bad house-accommodation. A clever though rather ill-natured series of letters appeared in the *Pioneer*, three years ago, signed "Bebundobustnagar," in which many hard things were said of the Quetta staff, departments and arrangements generally. Whether they were true then or now, I cannot say, but there can certainly be few places where so much depends on everything working smoothly and harmoniously, as it depends wholly on its own resources, and in so new a station there is great scope for a Baron Haussman, or a Capability Brown in laying it out. Much has been done in planting trees, and when those grow up a great improvement will have been effected. But the real interest, to my mind, is concentrated in the railway system, and for an intelligent appreciation of this it is highly desirable that the whole distance should be traversed, and if a railway expert like Colonel Firebrace can be secured as guide to point out and explain railway difficulties and triumphs, such appreciation is much more likely to be attained. Anybody can understand that the Chupper Rift was a great obstacle, but one often overlooks less apparent difficulties unless one's attention is called to them. Here let me call attention to the number of people one meets, each of whom claims to be the first who went through the Rift. Some say they went through on foot, some on horse-back, some on a trolly, some in a train, and some on hands and knees, or other more or less eccentric method of progression. The claim to be the birthplace of Homer was nothing to it, and the validity of the various arguments *pro* and *con* is equally difficult to determine. The two railways are engineering feats of which any country may be proud, and if the need for their use in war should unfortunately arise, their enormous strategical value will be demonstrated, and the heavy expenditure incurred on them fully justified.

THE FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 6.

THE marriage of Mehdi Ali's nephew, Mirza Nazir Beg, has been carried out with so much splendour that I thought it advisable to send you a telegram about it, not so much on account of the festivities themselves, though they are not unworthy of description even in this country of gorgeous marriages, but on account of the universal signs of sympathy in which all ranks, European and native, combined, thus showing how deeply seated is the popularity of his uncle, whose name has been lately so often mentioned.

It is now more than 20 years since Mehdi Ali first came to Hyderabad from the Punjab, where he held the post of a Deputy Collector. Of an old though impoverished family, he had his own way to make, and had already earned a name for ability and honesty. The late Sir Salar Jung was not slow in appreciating his worth. The revenue system of the country was being reorganized, and Mehdi Ali soon became his right-hand man. He gradually rose, gaining the respect and good esteem of all from H. H. the Nizam downwards. Still, however, he was only a stranger and a sojourner, and having no children of his own, there seemed little chance of his being able to establish himself as a Hyderabadee. Mirza Nazir Beg is the eldest son of his elder deceased brother. Him Mehdi Ali adopted, had him carefully educated, the finishing touches being given at Aligurh. He took him to England last year, where the young man acquitted himself with considerable credit as a cricketer, and now he has married him to a daughter of one of the oldest of the Hyderabad noble families. Nor is this all. On the occasion of the marriage everyone seems to have been eager to show his sympathy and affection for the courteous gentleman whom everybody trusts and whose beard has grown grey in the service of the State. This was especially noticeable in the culminating festivities of Thursday and Saturday last. On Thursday the procession started from Mehdi Ali's house in Chudderghaut to carry the presents of the bridegroom to the bride in the city, a distance of about two miles. The guests were invited by the bride's grandfather, Nawab Kader Jung Bahadur, to witness the arrival of the procession from the family palace. Here there were assembled several hundred persons —(I learn that 700 trays of betel, cardamom, &c., were given away to departing guests)—and "fair ladies and brave men," native noblemen in flowered silk brocades and jewelled swordbelts, English ladies in many-coloured costumes, lent colour and brilliancy to the scene. All the upper ten were there. It was a coincidence that another nobleman's marriage procession had to pass first of all. It was undoubtedly a gorgeous display; headed by eight elephants, some two or three hundred irregular troops, and a long file of trays; it was thought by some to be the procession we had been invited to witness. This, however, was not the case. The military troops consisted of cavalry and infantry sent by almost every noble in the city, numbered in all to about 5,000. There were about 50 elephants and numberless handsomely caparisoned horses, followed by an apparently endless row of trays full of presents, banners, &c., &c. The procession took fully half an hour to pass, and as a demonstration of the high place which Mehdi Ali holds in the hearts of the Hyderabad people and of the readiness with which they were prepared to welcome his nephew into their circle, was certainly of an unusual character.

The presents themselves were of a very handsome and valuable nature, as were those given to the bride by her own family. A silver-covered bedstead, bedroom furniture, and vessels of solid silver, carpets embroidered with gold, and beautiful jewellery. Altogether the presents were valued at more than a lakh of rupees.

The entertainment at Mehdi Ali's house on Saturday was of a different but equally gorgeous character. The compound was a mass of Venetian masts and flags. The young bridegroom was seated in state in a splendid shamiana, where he received the guests as they came in. Again, the whole of the European and native society had assembled to do him honour. In front of the shamiana the company walked up and down a broad terrace carpeted and profusely decorated with flowers. Below a band was playing, and as it grew dark, the whole of the house, terrace, and compound was lit up with thousands of variegated lamps. Then a large circle of chairs was formed, and the nautch girls went through their graceful though monotonous postures. The whole scene was an impressive one, not unusual perhaps for the "Gorgeous East," but certainly exceptional under the circumstances.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, April 8.—Pressure has increased in Burma, Bengal, the west of the Punjab, and in a large part of the peninsula and the Central Provinces, and it has, on the contrary, decreased in Sind, Rajputana, South Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and the Carnatic. A rather deep depression exists over Sind and high pressures on the west coasts. Cyclonic winds prevail over North-Western India, and southerly winds over the Bay and Bengal. Elsewhere the wind is variable. The mean temperature is three and a half degrees above the average in the Punjab and two degrees above in Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Madras. Elsewhere the heat is normal or low for the season. Sky is cloudy in Northern India, and thunderstorms and showers are reported from several places.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held on Monday afternoon in the Municipal Chambers. Mr. Grattan Geary, President, was in the chair, and the others present were:—Messrs. J. S. Alston, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Phatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. H. C. Barder, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dinshaw Edulji Vacha, Dosabhoy Framjee, J. R. Duxbury, J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, A. M. Gubbay, Hasambhai Visram, Harkissondas Narotumdas, Jagmohundass Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jiwanji Jamsedji Modi, Kaikhusroo Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, T. B. Kirkham, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Manekji Behramji Dadabhai, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, the Hon'ble Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. Narotamdas Govardhandas, and Shivaji Dhurmaji.

THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE BUDGET.

The President called upon Mr. Kirkham to move a resolution standing in his name to the effect "that pending the consideration of the bye-laws and budget of the Joint Schools Committee, the arrangements of last year, viz., 1888-89, be continued, so that the old system and payments may go on in all respects until the new one is ready to take its place."

Mr. Kirkham, speaking in support of his resolution, said there had been a good deal of misunderstanding about the position of these schools and their exact connection with the Corporation. Unfortunately, in consequence of the Corporation not being in possession of the exact facts of the case, affairs had got tied into a kind of knot. But he felt certain, if he could only explain to the Corporation how matters stood, they would find some way out of the temporary difficulty, and everything would go on smoothly. To begin with, he had no desire to disturb the resolution which had been already arrived at. The Corporation for some reason, which might have been either good or bad, arrived at a distinct resolution that they would not consider the budget of the Joint Schools Committee until the bye-laws had been considered and passed and approved by Government. The argument was that the Corporation could not say precisely what should be done until they knew what the amount of work to be done was, and of course there was a considerable amount of force in that argument. And upon the Government letter which was read at the meeting of the 25th of last month the Corporation re-affirmed the resolution, and starting from that, he wished the Corporation now to say what should be done in the meantime. They were not to consider the budget of the Joint Schools Committee, and the question therefore arose what was to be done with the schools, the payment of masters, and house-rents, in the meantime. That was the business he proposed bringing before the Corporation, and he thought if the Corporation had considered what the nature of these schools were, they never would have allowed that aspect of the subject to be separated from the resolution which had already been passed. He regretted the absence of Mr. Telang as he would have liked to have heard his answers to some of the remarks he proposed making. Mr. Telang, at the last meeting the subject was discussed, said he failed to see why it would not be possible now to work the expenditure in connection with the departmental schools, exactly in the same manner as provision had been made for them during the last twelve months, and the last twelve years for that matter. He said the Government did not make any provision in their own budget, but took it for granted they would make such provisions. Then he hoped the Corporation would not do anything so foolish. They understood the impression Mr. Telang was under, and which he successfully communicated to the Corporation. His impression was that the departmental schools were now supported by Government or the Educational Department. They were at some future day to be handed over to the Corporation, but in the mean time the old state of things could go on. The fact was these schools, sixty or seventy in number, were a partnership concern between the Corporation and Government. Not only that, but the Corporation had, what he might call, a three-fourth share in the partnership, and Government only one-fourth share. Roughly speaking, these sixty or seventy schools cost Rs. 70,000 per annum to support, and the Government's contribution towards that Rs. 70,000 was Rs. 16,000, the Corporation contributing, roughly, about Rs. 34,000, and the pupils themselves—or meaning their parents and guardians—Rs. 20,000, in the shape of fees. The Corporation would therefore see at a glance how the matter stood. In this partnership some rearrangement of the terms of partnership had been contemplated. They were to have been ready by the 1st of April; but unforeseen difficulties arose, and they were not ready. No new arrangements had been made for the maintenance of these schools—these Municipal Schools. So what was to be done? There were 150 teachers in the city of Bombay without any pay, and there were 60 or more landlords, which they might think a more serious matter, waiting for their rents. These must be paid, or the schools would require to be closed. What he simply proposed was, that the Corporation should simply say that the old state of things should go on until the new system was ready, and then they would be able to adjust matters somehow or other. It had been pointed out to him that although the Corporation passed that resolution, he might have some difficulty in getting money out of the Municipal chest; but it would be simple enough if they only acted on his suggestion, because they would only work on the balance in the treasury, and so tide over the next few weeks until the new system was ready. He wished to impress upon the Corporation that these schools were their own schools, and were supported out of the funds to which the Municipality and the citizens of Bombay contributed three-fourths or more of the amount, that the Government grant was a relatively small contribution, and that consequently it was absolutely necessary for the Corporation to take cognisance of the fact that from the 1st of that month no provision was made for the maintenance of their schools, pending the considerations of the bye-laws and the budget sent up by the Joint Schools Committee. He did trust the Corporation would see its way to pass that resolution, and enable him to make temporary arrangements until the new set of rules was quite ready.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee heartily supported the resolution, and in the few remarks he made agreed with all Mr. Kirkham had said.

Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee rose to a point of order referring to rule 20, which distinctly laid down that no motion could be brought forward in regard to any matter within three months after it had already been disposed of. This rule was pointed out at last meeting by Mr. Mehta and Mr. Telang, and the proposition was ruled out of order.

The President: What proposition was out of order?

Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee: The consideration of the budget of the Schools Committee. It was a proposition for the paying of the school-masters and house-rents. It was ruled out of order, and three months had not elapsed since the consideration of the same subject; but it lay with the Chairman whether he would allow it or not.

Mr. Kirkham: May I under rule 11 be permitted——

Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee: It is for the President to rule whether it is out of order.

Mr. Kirkham: I am perfectly in order, and I take leave to inquire of the chair whether under rule 11 I may speak on the point of order raised.

The President ruled that Mr. Kirkham was quite in order.

Mr. Kirkham respectfully submitted to the President that these were two perfectly distinct questions. He had begun by showing that he accepted the resolution which had been passed. The questions were, first, whether the Corporation was in a position to discuss the budget of the Joint Schools Committee. The second question was whether the Corporation was in a position to discuss what arrangements should be made until the budget of the Joint Schools Committee came under discussion. These two points were absolutely distinct. The only question disposed of was whether the Joint Schools Committee's budget should be considered. That had been disposed of. But the Committee had not decided what was to be done with the schools in the meantime.

The President ruled that Mr. Kirkham's proposition was in order, the former resolution carried having exclusive reference to the budget of the Joint Schools Committee. What they had now to deal with was another matter, namely, what was to be done with the municipal schools pending the time when permanent arrangements would come up for consideration.

Several members spoke against the motion on the same grounds as Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

Mr. Kirkham, in replying, said he had had a consultation with the Chief Accountant, who had informed him that if the Corporation did not pass that resolution he would not feel himself justified owing to technical difficulties in allowing the old system of things to go on. He needed to say no more, as he was satisfied there was no desire on the part of the Corporation to inflict any hardship upon the schoolmasters and mistresses of Bombay. He knew it was only necessary to direct their attention to that resolution to induce them to pass it.

On the resolution being put to the meeting, it was carried by 17 votes against 9.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE GREAT FIRES AT SURAT.

RELIEF OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, APRIL 9.

ONE of the causes of the quiet resignation with which the sufferers from the great fire have submitted to their fate is their belief that Surat is doomed to visitations of flood and fire. Old men are still alive who had witnessed in their youth the prosperity of the city, the vastness of its trade with other countries, and its large and varied population which has by degrees dwindled to about a lakh, quiet a small fraction of what it was before. These old men were very young when a disastrous fire burnt down some 20,000 houses, and when the rich bazaars with all their merchandise were destroyed. The conflagration, they say, lasted continously for three days together, and the flames which shot up to the sky could be seen for many miles round. That was fifty-two years ago, to the very month, and the the calamity gave almost a death-blow to the prosperity of Surat. New bazaars were, no doubt, built upon the ruins of the old. But from various causes the city never recovered anything like its pristine glory, but rather sank every day more and more into poverty and obscurity. To this day the visitor could see vacant lands on which large houses stood half a century ago. But after they had perished in the flames neither their owners of those days nor their descendants were able to rebuild them. The second great fire will only add to the dismal number of open spaces covered with refuse and with the *debris* of the structures which but lately stood there. The inhabitants are appalled by the suddenness of the catastrophe, and are much moved at the thought of what the city was but a short while ago and what it is now. A week, nay, less than a week, has made all the difference. And what a revolution has been made, within this brief space of time, in the face of the city in the fortunes of thousands of its inhabitants! Some three thousand houses have been destroyed, and ten thousand people have been rendered homeless, and in hundreds of instances] penniless. There are hundreds and hundreds of poor traders and artisans who have lost their all, having nothing about them save the clothes in which they stand. It is impossible to take a walk through these extensive ruins, still smouldering in several places, without a feeling of strong emotion at the untold misery and distress of the sufferers. Some were contemplating the ruins with a look of blank despair; some were industriously turning over with sticks and shovels the yet warm ashes of their dwellings in the desperate hope, I presume, of finding something The destruction is so complete that in many cases no trace whatever has been left of the buildings, except a heap of ruins. There is not a piece of charred wall to denote the row of timber warehouses, in one of which the fire is said to have originated; and nothing remains of the large peepul trees which stood there, except the bare trunks and a few branches, which have been almost reduced to charcoal. The havoc could not be otherwise than so thorough, because that the structures were, for the most part, built of bamboo and mud, and this is the reason why the flames, aided by a strong wind, spread so very fast in all directions, and in a few hours reduced whole streets and bazaars, extending over a wide area, to ashes. "We could never dream," said a poor old woman to me, "that the fire would come thus far. But it did come almost before we had realized our peril, and in a moment the whole quarter in which we reside was ablaze, leaving us no time to remove any of our goods." When I tried to comfort her by saying that it was at least a mercy that no lives had been lost, she replied: "But this is a living death. We have nothing to live upon, and have no roof over our head. The great fire of old did leave something behind. But this has destroyed our all." And she heaved a sigh and beat her forehead once with her hand, and then relapsed into the state of silent grief from which she had been aroused by the presence of a stranger.

MUNICIPAL DELINQUENCIES.

The fire, assisted by the fragile materials of which most of the buildings were constructed, spread, no doubt, with astonishing rapidity. But its progress might have been checked if the municipality of the town had anything like an efficient Fire Brigade, if there had been even a fairly good supply of water available, and if the people had only tried to help themselves, instead of adding to the confusion by raising loud lamentations and uproar. The municipality had no more than a dozen manual engines, some of which, being hardly equipped, were unable to work. If the municipality had possessed better resources to cope with the emergency, part of the disaster might have been averted, though it must be admitted that for want of water much could not have been done. Everywhere the cry was for water, and where water could be had there were not sufficient means to suck it up and throw it upon the mighty mass of flames. Some of these pumps themselves came to grief, and of the municipal water-carts that were employed on the occasion, I saw about a dozen that had perished in the flames. The people are not just now in good humour with their municipality. I heard many persons complaining bitterly of petty jealousies and silly squabbles of some of the municipal commissioners, who waste their energy in incessant talk rather than attend properly to their civic functions. I heard from several quarters that if the Government were to appoint the Collector as President of the Municipality the work of looking after the sanitary and other requirements of the town would be better performed. The municipality has armed itself with proper regulations for the storage of hay, kerosine, and other inflammable articles. But these rules have been more honoured in the breach than in the observance, people being left practically free to store up combustible materials to any extent in their houses, no matter in what populous district they might be situated.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

H. E. the Governor, who came here by the mail this morning to inspect the scene of the fire, gave a mild admonition to the municipal commissioners who had come out to attend him. He advised them to organize a Fire Brigade, and not to allow people to build fragile houses of materials that are easily consumed by fire. Large numbers of people turned out to see the Governor, and in their hour of distress they felt much consoled by the visit from no less a personage than the official head of the Presidency. His Excellency went round among the ruins, making minute inquiries as to what measures had been adopted to cope with the fire, and whether water in sufficient quantities was available for the purpose. He deeply sympathized with the persons who have been the victims of this awful disaster, and spoke kindly to several of the poor whom he saw around him. Lord Reay, went round wherever fires had occurred, finally visiting Gholawad, where just at that moment a small fire had broken out, but had been immediately extinguished. His Excellency thanked those who had exerted themselves on the occasion of the fire, specially the municipal inspector from Baroda and the military officer in command of a detachment of infantry. Lastly, the Governor thanked the municipal commissioners for having accompanied him to the scene of the fire. He returned to the station at 11 a.m., and having had breakfast, left by a special train for Bombay. Before leaving, Mr. Gulambaba thanked His Excellency for his kind visit to the town, and decorated him with a garland of flowers. Much satisfaction is felt here at the visit of His Excellency, and it is hoped that it will do some substantial good in the way of stimulating subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers. It is also hoped that the municipality will take to heart the advice which the Governor has thought it his duty to give them.

A SPECTACLE OF UTTER HELPLESSNESS.

The spectacle of utter helplessness which the people presented during their hour of trial was simply deplorable. They completely gave themselves up to the panic of the moment, and did nothing but cry and yell and run about, like mad. Being suddenly taken by surprise, none of them could show anything like coolness or the most ordinary sort of courage. They either cried or philosophically looked upon the devastation that was going on, but did nothing to check the flames. It was impossible to induce any of them to go up the roofs of their houses with buckets of water in order to prevent their dwellings from being ignited by stray sparks of fire. It was impossible to induce any of them to pull down houses, so as to leave a gap for the fire to exhaust itself at that point. The progress of the flames was unchecked, and the conflagration was allowed to devour everything and to burn itself out, only when there was nothing at hand to keep it alive with more fuel.

SUFFERINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

The confusion and excitement of the people were intense and agonizing. In the space of a few minutes they saw before them a huge wilderness of fire, the flames shooting up to the sky and illumining it for many miles round. The conflagration was noticed by people at Nowsari on the one side and Keem on the other. The dense and choking volumes of smoke which emanated from this mighty mass spread over the whole town, enveloping it, as it were, in one huge pall. Everyone made haste to rescue what he could and remove it somewhere beyond the reach of the devouring element. But the task of removing boxes and beds through narrow passages which had been blocked with crowds of men, women, and children was by no means an easy one. Nor were carts easily available for the purpose. The cartmen had a glorious time of it amidst the universal misfortune. They demanded their own price, and charged from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 to carry a load a distance of a few hundred yards. The panic still continues in the town, which is constantly agitated by oft-recurring alarms of fire. So great is the sense of insecurity that large numbers of inhabitants have left their homes and have preferred to camp out in the open. From the railway station may be seen the whole day long a never-ending stream of carts taking the goods and chattels of the panic-stricken to a distance of three, four, and five miles from their homes. They have fled from the city as from a dire plague; the frequency of the fires has paralyzed and unnerved them. Many of those who do not like to travel far from their houses sleep outside in the streets, lest they should be suddenly surprised by a fire and roasted alive in their beds. The miserable furniture of most of the people who are scattered about in the fields is a visible evidence of their poverty. The most abject have nothing but a few bundles of rags to call their own. The most noticeable household articles that are to be seen here are huge trunks on wheels which are owned by the better class of people. These boxes are of very strong wood. They are intended as repositories of all the valuables belonging to a family, and they come down as a precious heir-loom from father to son. One can understand, therefore, why in some cases these trunks had been carefully fastened with ropes in addition to the security of locks. The calamity has resulted in great misery and widespread destitution. The very poor are kept from starving by a free distribution of grain. But the hard lot of some thousands of sufferers cannot be alleviated by stray and spasmodic efforts in the direction of benevolence. The inhabitants of this city fully appreciate the strong feeling of sympathy which has been excited in Bombay, and they feel confident that the city will uphold its reputation for philanthropy by organizing measures for relief on an adequate scale. It is apprehended that, owing to the deficient rainfall of last year, the sufferings of the inhabitants will be much aggravated in the hot season by scarcity of water. Much of the water that was available was wasted on the fire (since it did no appreciable good) and many of the wells are now all but dry. It will be for the relief committee that will be appointed to see in what way the distress that is likely to arise from a water famine can be mitigated, if not wholly averted.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

Now that the want of water has been so keenly felt, it is suggested whether it would not be within the means of the municipality to carry out, in no very distant future, a scheme of water-supply, such as was projected by Sir Theodore Hope many years ago. The well water of the city is salt and unwholesome. The foul matter poured out into streets and gullies percolates through the soil and more or less contaminates the wells. The people at large do not understand the value of sanitation, and defective drains, impure water, and vile cesspools conspire to render the city liable to epidemics of cholera. The disease had been raging rather strongly in Surat, and carrying off dozens of victims when the fire broke out, and happily produced an intermission in the deaths due from that cause. Perhaps cholera has disappeared for a time on account of the extensive fumigation to which the city has lately been subjected by the numerous fires that have broken out during the last week. The burning of the city has destroyed the foul and narrow gullies, some of which were so narrow as to defy the sun, as well as a large number of ill-constructed, ill-ventilated, and fragile houses. As good cometh out of evil, it is now to be hoped that the authorities will lay out the new city that will rise in time over the ruins of the old on good sanitary principles.

LYNCHING A KATTYAWARI.

There were four fires on the day before the great fire of Saturday; eight on the day after, and some half a dozen more since then. They have burst forth in different parts of the city situated at a distance from one another, and it is popularly believed that incendiarism is at the bottom of the affair. Roving bands of immigrants from Kattyawar have taken up their abode for some time past in the city, and the inhabitants are sure that these wicked people, who have no means of subsistence except alms, and who are loth to do any work for an honest living, send their emissaries into the city with matches and wicks to set houses and shops on fire, and run away with any spoils that they may get in the confus

of the conflagration. Nearly 5,000 houses and huts were in the course of about 10 hours levelled with the ground; and the whole spot, once gay with stately buildings and beautiful sites, was converted into a regular desert. The total loss is estimated at about 50 lakhs of rupees. The police with the assistance of the military rendered the most valuable assistance, by way of checking the progress of the fire by knocking down adjoining wooden huts and thus forming large gaps at intervals. The high walls and brass roofs of certain houses impeded the progress to a certain extent. There were some fire-engines, but they were out of order, and therefore useless for the purpose. About 50 regimental men arrived by the mail train from Baroda, but owing to the late hour at which they came up, their assistance was little availed of. A special train carrying about 400 men arrived here this morning from Bombay. These men were either merchants or the nearest relations of the sufferers. The whole blame rests with the municipality. I myself heard a number of men, too ignorant to appreciate the benefits of local self-government, murmurring in a tone of discontent and contempt. "It is no fault of the Sirkar; our own representatives are working our ruin." And there is much truth in this remark. A considerable amount of the danger would have been avoided if we had sufficient supply of water. But it now remains for us to see what amount the municipality appropriates from its own coffers to the relief of the poor; and what sum every individual commissioner subscribes from his own pocket. In the mean while the charitable people of Bombay will, no doubt, with their wonted kindness of heart make a good beginning.

We append below a complete list of the streets destroyed by the fire:—

Bazaar from Limda.	Kolsawad, near Lal Gate (10 houses).
Chok to Clock Tower.	Dahgarwad.
Bamdelawad.	Kansiwad.
Dali Seri of Nawapura.	Golwala's Seri.
A row of houses on Kot Safila.	Ruvala's Tekra.
Ghanchi Streets (about six).	Dakalpol.
Salabutpura (80 houses destroyed).	Vegetable Bazaar.
Veravi Bhagal (25 houses).	Some houses at Haripura.
	Bhandwad, Sagrampura, and Rastampura (150 houses).

RELIEF MEETING AT BOMBAY.

Yesterday afternoon, a meeting of prominent Bombay citizens was held at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, the residence of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, to consider what measures should be adopted to afford assistance and relief to the thousands of sufferers by the disastrous fires at Surat. His Excellency Lord Reay, who returned from Surat by special train at 4 p. m. yesterday, was present; and among the other gentlemen present were:—

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, C. I. E., the Hon. K. T. Telang, C. I. E., Major Bissett, C. I. E., Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Vurjeevandas Madhavdas, Cursetjee Furdonjee Parakh, Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Ghuttoorbhoj Morarjee, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, A. M. Gubbay, Dr. T. Blaney, Dr. Peterson, Messrs. Damodhur Tapidas, Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, Dustoor Jamaspjee Menocherjee, Dustoor Peshotun Byramjee Sanjana, Dustoor Cursetjee Bezonjee, Messrs. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Tribhowundas Vurjeevundas, K. M. Heeramanik, K. M. Kabrajee, H. A. Wadia, Dhurumsey Morarjee Gocouldas, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Gheilabhai Huridas, Shantaram Narayen, Mooljee Bhowanidas, Devdat Dannee, N. M. Wadia, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Dyabhoy Jaduram, Gocouldas K. Parakh, Krishnamookhram A. Mehta, Ardasir Dustoor Camdina, Bomonjee Perozshaw, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Punalal Poorumchund, Virchund Dipchund, M. M. Moonshi, M. B. Dadabhoy, Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Dady Nuserwanjee Dady, Dr. A. D. Mody, Messrs. Bhugwandas Narotumdas, Tribhowundas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Jeewunjee Jamsetjee Modi, Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Secretary, &c.

On the motion of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, seconded by the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, His Excellency Lord Reay was requested to take the chair.

The Hon. K. T. Telang, at the request of the chairman, read the following telegram from Mr. Jugjeevundas Khushaldas to the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt.:—

Surat,—About three thousand houses and shops completely destroyed, including 200 in Salabatpura and Rustampura. Total losses roughly estimated at about sixty lakhs of rupees. Relief commenced by rupees five per head. Fire subsided.

Mr. Telang also read the following letters:—

Malabar Hill, Tuesday—Dear Sir Dinshaw,—I am sorry that some heavy work I have on hand will prevent my being present, as I had hoped, at your meeting to-day on behalf of the sufferers from the Surat fire. I need scarcely say that I shall have great pleasure in subscribing to the fund.—Yours truly, C. SARGENT.

9th April 1889.—My Dear Sir Dinshaw,—I understand from the newspapers that a meeting is to be held at your house this afternoon in aid of the sufferers by the recent disastrous fires in Surat. Under medical advice, I am not able to leave my house to-day, or I should certainly have come to the meeting, for I take a deep interest in all that concerns Surat, where I spent more than ten years of my life. I should have liked to join you and others in expressing sympathy with those on whom the calamity has fallen, and still more in taking an active part in any measures which may be devised in Bombay for their relief. I hope that the meeting may be a very successful one.—Yours, &c., E. C. K. OLLIVANT.

Bombay, 9th April 1889.—Dear Sir Dinshaw,—I have heard that you are holding a meeting to-day to take some measures for the relief of those who have suffered by this great fire in Surat. As a mark of my sympathy with the object of your meeting, I trust you will allow me to subscribe Rs. 1,000 in addition to the sum I have already sent to the Collector of Surat.—Yours, &c., Jam Shri Vibhajee Shri.

Mr. Telang also announced that Mr. Gopaldas Madhavdas had already sent in the sum of Rs. 1,000, and that Mr. Bhaidas Sakhidas had sent a quantity of piece-goods.

Mr. Telang proposed:—

"That this meeting has learned with deep concern of the extensive and disastrous conflagration that has just visited the city of Surat, and feels the deepest sympathy for the thousands of the sufferers thereby rendered homeless. Further, this meeting deems it to be urgently necessary that immediate and effective steps be taken both for affording relief to them." In support of this motion he said:—that he was sure that after the information which the meeting had received from the telegram of Mr. Jugjeevandas Khusaldas it was hardly necessary for him to say anything at length in support of the resolution which he asked the meeting to adopt. They saw the great dimensions of the disaster which had befallen Surat, and in proportion to the dimensions of the disaster was the demand upon the inhabitants of this city and elsewhere, on whom the duty lay of doing what they could in support of the needy and homeless people. The inhabitants of Bombay had during past times done their duty on such occasions, and it behoved them, therefore, to come forward even at the present juncture to assist the unfortunate sufferers with their purse. Surat had been visited on more than one occasion by disasters of this character, and Bombay was at all times first and foremost in doing its duty towards it. He hoped that the charity of Bombay would flow largely, as it ought to, on such an occasion, to satisfy the immediate wants of the sufferers. He hoped that the Municipality of Surat and the Government, as well as other people interested in the city, would take proper steps to prevent such disasters recurring or spreading devastation in the way in which this particular disaster had done, in the future. He understood that the disaster was due to a certain extent to the very insufficient precautions against fire taken in the city. For the present they were, of course, concerned with the immediate relief of the sufferers, but it was desirable that steps might also be taken for the prevention and mitigation of similar disasters in the future. He hoped that the resolution proposed by him would enlist the sympathy of all those present as well as those who were not present at the meeting. (Applause.)

Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Dr. Thomas Blaney proposed:—

"That with the view of carrying out the object of this meeting, a committee, composed of the following gentlemen (names given in the resolution) be nominated, with power to add to their number, to appoint a managing committee or sub-committee and agents, and to delegate to such sub-committee or agents all such powers as may be deemed necessary for effectuating the object of this meeting."

Mr. Nusserwanjee M. Petit seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik proposed:—

"That Messrs. Framjee D. Petit, Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas, Ghellabhai Huridas, and Shantaram Narayen, be appointed secretaries and treasurers to the committee appointed by the meeting, and also to such managing committee and sub-committees as may hereafter be constituted." When they considered, he said, the amount of help that it was proposed, Bombay should render towards the Surat sufferers, when it was proposed Bomay should bear some fair and reasonable proportion of the actual distress prevailing in Surat, he was sure they would all agree with him that no better gentlemen could be selected than those mentioned in the resolution he had just read. He was sure they would discharge their duties with diligence, and that they would apply themselves to obtainning large subscriptions, and while they got from the rich their thousands they would not scruple to obtain from the less wealthy their hundreds, tens, or units (hear, hear), for it was in that way they would be able to raise the money necessary to relieve the distress that prevailed in Surat. (Applause.)

Mr. Vundravandas Purshotamdas seconded, and the resolution was carried.

Mr. Sorabjee Framjee proposed, Mr. N. M Wadia seconded, and it was resolved:—

"That a subscription list be immediately opened and funds collected, and the same be deposited in the Bank of Bombay to the credit of an account to be called "The Surat Relief and Permanent Water-Supply Fund."

The Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam proposed the next resolution as follows:—

"That the Trustees of the 'Surat Flood Relief Fund, 1883,' be requested to co-operate with the committee appointed at this meeting and with such managing committee or sub-committees as may be hereafter constituted, to such an extent and in such manner as may be permitted by the conditions pertaining to the said Fund."

He said only a few words were necessary in explanation of the resolution. It appeared that in the disaster which overtook Surat by flood in 1883 a committee was formed and they were successful in gathering together a large amount of funds. When their work was done and the disasters had been alleviated there remained in hand the sum of Rs. 30,000. This fund was lying unused, and although the trustees were willing and anxious to apply the fund to the alleviation of the disaster that had befallen Surat a few days ago—a disaster which amounted to a calamity that was almost unprecedented and overwhelming,—the trustees were debarred from taking action owing to the existence of a trust fund. It would therefore be necessary for them to take legal measures in order to empower them to apply the money for a separate purpose. The object of that resolution was simply to ask them to work together with any sub-committees appointed by that meeting to bring about the end exceedingly desired by them, and which he was sure would commend itself to His Excellency and all those present at the meeting. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhai seconded and the resolution was carried. Major Bisset then said:—

They were all aware His Excellency had come there that afternoon after a long night in the train and a day spent in going round the scene of the disaster, and in returning from it His Excellency would, no doubt, inform the meeting of what he had seen, but the resolution he had the honour to propose ran as follows:—"That this meeting, while tendering to His Excellency Lord Reay its best thanks for his able conduct in the chair, desires to place on record its deep sense of obligation to His Excellency for the prompt and active interest he has manifested, and the trouble he has taken in visiting the scene of disaster at great personal inconvenience, and for his humane and genuine sympathy for the sufferers from the fire at Surat." (Applause.)

Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas having seconded the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

His Excellency the Governor then addressing the meeting, said:—

Sir Dinshaw Petit and Gentlemen,—I am very much obliged to you for this cordial resolution. I can assure you that I feel very deeply for the sufferers by what has been justly called by Mr. Forbes Adam an unprecedented calamity. I have this morning visited the scene of the three chief fires, and, in addition, while I was there, a fire originated in another quarter of the town, but was, I am happy to say, immediately put out. There is no doubt that the condition of Surat with regard to its liability to this awful scourge of fire is open to considerable criticism; that is to say, I find that an amount of the combustible material, such as grass, jowari, cotton—I need not mention various other materials of destruction which may catch fire at any moment, which I will not say are stacked, for that would be bad enough—is actually to be found in the houses of the inhabitants of Surat. That is a matter which undoubtedly requires the careful attention of the authorities. I will not for one moment say that it is a matter with which we can deal lightly; that is to say, I am perfectly aware that people who keep bullocks in their houses must have fodder for these bullocks. But at the same time the combination of a big city having in its midst all the elements which tend to make villages insecure with regard to fire, is a problem which we must face, and which on this occasion I take the first opportunity of bringing to your notice, not of course with the object of in any way interfering with the generosity to which so many eloquent appeals have been made in this hospitable mansion of Sir Dinshaw's, but only to say that when a disaster like this occurs, it is the duty of good citizens to do all that they can to prevent its recurrence. On that, I think, I shall have this meeting with me. To-day, however, we have neither the time, nor is this an occasion on which we have met, to discuss this very great question. There is another of equally great importance, namely, the absence of sufficient water in the town of Surat to cope with the disaster of this kind if it occurs again. That also is a subject which I think will at once call for the attention of the municipal and all other authorities. Then, again, I must say that the fire brigade was not in such a conidtion as in a town of that magnitude it ought to have been, is undoubtedly the duty of the local authority to take care that their fire-engines should be in a good working condition. I am sorry to say that what I there saw myself—I had one of the engines working in front of me—was not of a nature to satisfy the requirements of civilization of the present day. But if it is our duty, as I have said, on this occasion to go into these deficiencies which such disasters always bring to light, and not to let them pass unheeded, it is certainly also our duty to give immediate relief to those who certainly are sufferers by a calamity of which they could not have foreseen the cause. Whoever is to blame for the absence of these precautions, which in a town should at once be introduced, certainly the sufferers are not, and it does not in any way diminish their calamity, that we may at this moment have to consider how it would have been prevented. I, therefore, support most heartily all that has been said to-day in favour of rendering relief to our friends in Surat, who are well deserving of it. Of course, the distribution of the funds which are collected to-day will have to be made with discriminating care. (Hear, hear.) I am sure that we are all agreed that the great calamity should never be made an opportunity for granting relief to those who can very well help themselves. (Hear, hear.) But that it is your intention that those who have not the means to help themselves, who are deprived of the necessaries of life without any means of obtaining them, they should at once be generously and fully supported in this calamity. (Hear, hear.) I have, therefore, great pleasure before I sit down in accepting the resolutions which have been moved here to-day, and I shall be very glad to subscribe to the list Rs. 1,000. (Applause.) Before I sit down, you will allow me to move a vote of thanks to Sir Dinshaw Petit, who on this occasion, as on all other occassions, has immediately lent us his house, which has so often been the scene of meetings for purposes of this kind, and to thank him also for the assistance which, I believe, he has already given, and which I know he will give to a town which, I believe, has had the privilege of claiming him as one of its most distinguished citizens. (Applause.)

Mr. Damodhar Thakersey seconded the vote of thanks to Sir Dinshaw, which was heartily responded to, and the proceedings terminated.

The work of collecting subscriptions was then commenced, and ere the assembly had dispersed Rs. 28,000 had been subscribed to the fund.

A REPORT, emanating from a well-informed Russian source, says a Belgrade correspondent, states that arrangements are in contemplation for a visit of the King of Servia to the Czar. King Alexander would be accompanied to the Russian Court by his mother. If the Emperor should revert, as is possible, to his original plan of going at an early date to the Crimea, it is thought probable, says the report, that the young King will meet his Majesty there."

MODERN EGYPT.

Mr. Justice Scott delivered a very interesting, lecture on "Modern Egypt" yesterday evening at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. The audience was a large one, and there was scarcely a vacant chair. Among those present were:—Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. Dr. Pechey-Phipson, His Grace Archbishop Porter, Col. Merewether, the Rev. Mr. Squires, and Messrs. Gubbay, C. Chambers, and Solomon.

Col. Merewether, in introducing the lecturer, said there was hardly any necessity to do so. Mr. Justice Scott had delivered an interesting lecture on Ancient Egypt, and he had no doubt his lecture on Modern Egypt would be as interesting.

Mr. Justice Scott then gave the following lecture:—

In my last lecture I tried to give you a picture of Ancient Egypt. It was a very imperfect sketch. It is impossible to compress into an hour the history of four thousand years. But I described as well as I could the old civilization—the luxury of the few, the toil and labour of the many—as pictured in wall paintings, which have been preserved from decay by the desert sands and by the rainless climate through six thousand years. I told you, too, of their tombs and temples and statues, which still remain in massive majesty to testify to the greatness of that remote past. Under the rule of the Pharaohs, Egypt tells us her own story in her own imperishable handwriting. But the records of temple and tomb that enable us to re-people that ancient land of marval and mystery, tell us but little of later times. The conquest of Cambyses crushed the spirit of old Egypt. The Egyptians seem to have suddenly acquired their modern character of hereditary bondsmen, patient in suffering, but without the courage to strike a blow for feedom. However, for the sake of continuity, I propose briefly to link Ancient and Modern Egypt together. At the close of my last lecture I had reached the point when Alexander the Great had rescued the Egyptians from the cruel Persian oppression, and Alexander himself had been hailed by the Chief Priest of the Egyptians in the Great Temple of the Lybian Oasis as the Son of Ammon Ra, the sun-god himself. This change of masters produced an improved state of things in Egypt. The Greeks made better rulers than the Persians. They were great colonists, and therein lay the secret why Alexander's conquests should have had such permanent results. His whole reign lasted only twelve years, and he conquered more territories than any other prince the world has seen. Yet his conquests, though won so quickly, made a great and lasting change throughout a large part of the world. The Greek language became the common and speech. Greek science and learning, Greek manners customs prevailed everywhere. It is curious that just at the time Greece lost her own political freedom, she should have made the intellectual conquest of a great part of the world. The whole delta of Egypt, for instance, became a Greek colony and Alexandria rose at the conqueror's bidding a city of palaces and temples. The Ptolemies who succeded Alexander ruled wisely and well for a couple of hundred years. But the third century of their rule was a period of weakness, which gave excuse for ever increasing Roman intervention until the Egypt of the Greeks finally became a Roman province, when Octavius Cæsar marched into Alexandria just as Antony died in the arms of the ever beautiful Cleopatra. That cruel fascinating woman was the last ruler of independent Egypt. Never had woman's beauty greater power, never was it put to baser purposes. From the time she contrived to be conveyed wrapped in a carpet into great Cæsar's presence and carried away his judgment by her beauty as completely as Phryne did her judges, down to her betrayal of Antony, the man who lost the world for her love, her whole life was given to the exercise of a cruel fascination. The period of the Ptolemies was one of prosperity. Alexandria had become a great centre of learning, the intellectual capital of the east, especially famous for its mathematicians, anatomists, critics, commentators and compilers. Memphis was still a great city, only second to Alexandria, and some of the noblest temples—such as Esneh, Dendera, and Philce—were built at this time by the Egyptians. They still held to their old faith, but the Egyptian Pantheon had been extended so as to cover an endless multiplicity of deities. As a writer of the day put it, "It was easier in those days to find a god than a man in Egypt." The sun, the river, the great powers of nature, insects, birds, reptiles, beasts were all made the objects of worship for themselves and not, as in the earlier days, merely as symbols of one unseen and supreme god. But from the time Egypt became a Roman province we hear but little of the native Egyptians. Greeks, Romans, and Jews shouldered them out of public notice, and they were hardly more than tax-paying animals, slaving late and early in the fields in order to maintain the position of Egypt as the granary of Rome. Alexandria became more and more the centre of interest, and when Christianity obtained a following, the city was rent with disputes between the old and the new religions. Neoplatonists fought with Christians, Jews with heathens, and the Roman Prefect, with no particular belief of his own, used each for the political ends of Rome. The mutual relations of Christians and heathens, and the struggle between the Roman Empire and the Christian Church for the first four or five centuries after the birth of Christ, are full of historical interest, and could nowhere be better observed than in Alexandria. At this time, too, the monastic orders arose, and a great cloud of monks and ascetics settled in Egypt. They abode in the desert in thousands, refugees from the vice of the cities and the profigacy of the Eastern and Western Empire, chastising their bodies daily, living a life of lonely misery for the sake of enternal happiness. I have seen, as I sailed up the Nile, hundreds of cells in the rocks that border the river, which the anchorite monks of the Thebaid had cut out as their homes. Alexandria, too, was the birthplace of most of the heresies, and conflicting doctrines as to the rulations of the First and Second Persons of the Trinity, the mystery of the Incarnation, and the nature of the Blessed Virgin. But this is not the time nor the place to go into details concerning these matters. When the Roman Empire was divided into East and West, Egypt became a province under the Byzantine Emperors, and so remained until the eighth century. An ephemeral conquest by Persia is forgotten in the Arab invasion, and the annexation of the country by Amrou, the General of Omar the Caliph, and the suppression of the Christian religion in favour of the faith of Mahomet. It was an easy task. Every province of the Byzantine Empire was in danger, the Government of Alexandria was weak and worn-out, the people did not care who ruled over them. Like the ass in the fable, they would not fight to save themselves from a change of masters. Once more Egypt was for sale, and the strongest sword would buy it. Amrou offered the usual stern conditions of the soldiers of Mahomet, "either to pay tribute to the Caliph, to embrace the Mahomedan religion, or to fight without quarter." A. D. 640, twenty years after the flight of Mahomet from Mecca, Amrou defeated the Greeks and stormed Alexandria, and Egypt ceased to be a Christian country. Amrou, writing to the Caliph, says the city beggars all description, containing 4,000 palaces, 4,000 baths, 400 theatres, and wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. We all know the answer which pronounced the doom of the famous Library of Alexandria. Amrou set his seal upon it and appealed to Omar as to its fate. "If the books in the Alexandrian Library," replied the fanatical Caliph, "were the same as the Koran, they were useless; and, if not the same, they were false, and therefore in either case they must be burnt." The number of books was so great that they supplied fuel for six months to the public baths of Alexandria.

Of all the many conquests that unfortunate Egypt has suffered, this Arab conquest was the worst. Old Egyptian arts and religion vanished altogether. The Egyptian language disappeared. Greek civilization and literature retired again to Europe. In short, on the fall of Alexandria, Egyyt became a part of the Great Kingdom of the Caliphs, it lost all history of its own, and became part of the history of Arabia and the Arabs. It is the obscure history of an obscure people. The crusades were the only incident that lit up Egypt with any interest in European eyes. When the passionate eloquence of Urban II. and of Peter the Hermit fired that great pilgrim crowd that hastened under the banner of the Cross to rescue the Holy Land and the Sepulchre of Christ from the rule of the unbeliever, they carried the Holy War at first into Palestine alone. But in subsequent expeditions the importance of Egypt as a basis of supply and the key of Syria was recognised, and two unsuccessful attempts were made to take the country. Although the Arab rule is without any European interest, much was done by the Caliphs as long as they retained a strong hold on the country, The beautiful architecture of Cairo dates from this time. Some of the finest mosques were built then, and the mosques of Touloun and the Sultan Hassan are renowned throughout the world for thier beauty. The great and famous University of [El Azhas at Cairo was founded under Arab rule, and although its teachings now sound strange, it was at the head of all learning in its day. It still flourishes in all the beauty of Saracenic architecture, and round the columns of its marble arcades sit some 10,000 pupils from India, from Morocco, from Turkey, Persia and wherever the crescent rules. And still they learn that the earth is flat and that the sun moves round it beyond a sky that consists of seven superimposed canopies. As the Arabian Empire weakened at its centre, so Egypt declined in prosperity. The control of the country finally drifted into the hands of the Mamelukes, who were mere slaves entrusted with temporary power, and no country was more wretched than Egypt. The abuses of remote delegated power never flourished to a greater extent. The Turks in 1517 took the country from the Arabs, and established an apparent control over the Mameluke Beys by the appointment of a Pasha with supreme power. But as the Mamelukes were at the same time given the right of removing the Pasha by unanimous protest to the Sultan, all the old abuses were continued under the new master. Gibbons in his great history sums up this rule in one of his petty sentences:—"A more unjust and absurd constitution cannot be devised than that which condemns the natives of the country to perpetual servitude under the arbitrary dominion of strangers and slaves; yet such has been the state of Egypt above 500 years."

The next great event in Egyptian records is the intervention of the French under Napoleon in 1798, and with it I shall have completed the chain of events which link together the Egypt of the Pharaohs and the Egypt of the 19th century. But before I thus join the present with the past, I would pause to point out some of the characteristics of this long Egyptian story. Many people hold the theory that nations, like men, have their birth, growth, manhood, decline, and death, and the theory finds some support in the facts of history. The Assyrian Empire, the Persian Empire, the Roman Empire have all risen and flourished, and passed away, Tyre and Sidon, Palmyra and Baalbeo alike testify to the mortality of nations. But Egypt has been born and has flourished and died a dozen times, and strangely enough, through all its vicissitudes the backbone of the nation—the peasantry—has always remained the same, living in the same mud hut, clad in the same coarse gown, eating the same bread and onions, using the same plough, lifting the water by the same bucket, sowing and reaping in the same primitive fashion by hand, having even the same figure and face that he wore five thousand years ago when he was painted on the walls of the tomb of Lord Ti. There is another curious pnenomenon worthy of notice in the history of this people, and it may be illustrated by what geologists teli us of the history of the earth. At one time you have an era rich in the remains of life, whilst the preceding or the following leaf of the book of the rocks is a blank—nothing but the record of a great silence. We turn the pages again and come into the presence of abundant remains of an active living world. This phenomenon occurs over and over again in the history of Egypt. It is, for instance, easier to tell what the religion, the morality, the legislation, the education, and the domestic habits of the people were 4,000 years ago in the palmy days of the Pharaohs than in the days of the Persian domination, 2,300 years ago, or of the Mameluke rule only 100 years ago.

However, in an hour's lecture there is not time to moralise. I want now to tell you of the French expedition, of which there is abundant record. It is a strange story of frustrated ambition. When Napoleon had literally subdued the Continent and obtained the peace of Campo Formio, which acknowledged and gave international sanction to his success, he turned his attention to England, still unconquered. Actual invasion of England was the first idea, and a vast flotilla was prepared at Boulogne. But another and less dangerous project soon occupied the mind of Napoleon. If he could give to France the Empire of the Mediterranean by siezing Malta and Egypt, and convert it into a French lake, he would, he thought, eventually secure India. He persuaded the Directory to sanction the expedition, and he sailed with 40,000 men for Egypt, whilst England was still expecting a French invasion on her coast. The plan of permanent occupation is revealed in the composition of the staff that accompanied Napoleon. Over fifty eminent men of art and science were attached to the expedition to report on the history, the art and resources of Egypt. I may add here that they did their work admirably, and their work in twenty large volumes is still one of the great sources of information used by all students of Egypt. The fleet and army sailed before England had learnt their destination. Malta was captured whilst England was still in ignorance, and the French landed in Egypt without a single adverse encounter. Nelson, however, had learnt at last of the expedition, and touched two days before at Alexandria, and hearing nothing of the French, had sailed away. The landing was safely effected, Alexandria was taken, and the French marched on Cairo. There was a desert to pass and many skirmishes with the Mameluke troops took place on the way, but all went well and Napoleon and his men, after fifteen days' march, arrived in sight of Cairo and the Pyramids. His genius for stirring words was never more shown than in this campaign soldiers and it was here he composed the famous address to the, which began "Songez que du haut de ces monuments quarante siecles vous contemplent." whilst in addressing the people of Egypt he told them that he only came to punish the Mamelukes, and that the God of the Koran was his god, and Mahomed was his prophet. Then followed the decisive battle of the Pyramids, when Napoleon completely routed the Mamelukes, and became master of Cairo, and practically of the whole country. But at this very moment of victory came the news that Nelson had destroyed the French fleet in the Bay of Aboukir. Napoleon did not, however, lose courage. He issued proclamations to the people to assure them that no change would be made in their laws or customs, that their religion would be respected, that a council of their own people would be the chosen advisers of Napoleon, and that the suppression of the cruel misrule of the Mamelukes was the only object of the expedition. Napoleon went so far as to dress in Eastern garb with a turban on his head, and attend prayers at the chief mosque, whence he returned with the name of Ali-Bounaparte. His course of success, however, was broken by the news of a declaration of war from Turkey. He advanced by land into Syria, met and defeated the Turkish army, but his prestige and the good-will of the Egyptians were lost, when the Sultan declared himself against the French. The fighting became constant and the French army, though successful, began to lose heart. A Turkish army which landed at Aboukir was defeated, but still they were disheartened. At last Napoleon himself, despairing of success, rode to Alexandria, and one early morning went out of the city with a few officers, got into boats, went on board a ship lying in the roads, and sailed away sor France. The first intimation of his departure was the troop of riderless horses returning to the city; the second was an address proving that his presence was necessary to retrieve the fortunes of France in Europe; and the third was a letter to Ulemas and Cherks of Egypt to say that he would return in two or three months, and asked them meanwhile to behave well and merit his praise. The fact was he was a very selfish man, without a conscience, and wanted to get free of a falure. From the moment of his departure the expedition was doomed. Kleber, who succeedded him, was assassinated. Menon, who followed, was a man of no decision, and in 1801 a broken, dispirited remnant surrendered Alexandria to the English, and sailed back to France. It was in this siege of Alexandria by the way that the English let the sea into the low land to the south-east of the city, in order to cut off the communication. They effected their end, but they destroyed one hundred and fifty villages, and changed a vast track of fertile country into a salt marsh. This attempt of France to ruin England in India by the occupation of Egypt has never been renewed; but if we left the country now, I have little doubt one or other of the Mediterranean Powers would renew the attempt.

The next great name that comes to the front in Egyptian history is Mahomet Ali—the grandfather of the late Khedive—the great-grandfather of the reigning Khedive—the founder of the present Khedivial dynasty. He was born in the same year as Wellington and Napoleon, 1769, and rose from the rank of peasant to the throne of the Pharaohs and the Ptolemies. He was the son of a Turkish fisherman, and first came to Egypt as an adventurer at the head of a small body of troops required to recruit the Turkish army stationed in Egypt for the maintenance of order. He sided, however, with the Mamelukes on the question of arrears of pay, and permitted himself to be named by them second in command to the Sultan's Viceroy. This appointment was confirmed and subsequently, on the promise of payment of £300,000, he was named Viceroy of Egypt in 1805. He next suppressed the Wahabees in Arabia, and in 1811 by a piece of infamous treachery entrapped all the Mameluke chiefs in the courtyard of the citadel of Cairo, and massacred them almost to a man. Only one escaped by urging his horse to a famous leap down a precipice. His power thus establishdd, he set himself to work to make Egypt once more a great country and the Egyptians a great people. For the army he adopted European military tactics, and Colonel Seve, a Frenchman, was his commander-in-Chief under the name of Suleyman Pasha. He suppressed revolt in the Hidjax, re-conquered Sennaar and Kordofan. He constructed a formidable naval force, and finally turned his arms against Turkey and would have dictated terms to the Sultan at the gates of Constantinople if the Western Powers had not intervened. Foiled in his great ambition, he turned his attention to the development of Egypt itself. Cotton factories, oil mills, sugar factories were built. Schools were opened. A vast system of irrigation was devised. Hospitals were founded. He established great monopolies and at his own price compulsorily bought from the cultivators all their produce, and constituted himself the great merchant of Egypt. He was friendly to all foreigners and tolerant of all religions. The overland route to India is due to his protection and encouragement, and there is still to be picked up in curiosity shops a medal struck by English merchants with the following inscription:—"To the friend of science, commerce, and order, who protected the subjects and property of adverse powers, and kept open the overland route to India," The English Church of Alexandria and all the valuable house property it now possesses are built on land given by Mahomet Ali to the English of Alexandria for a place of worship. But his hoped-for nation was not created. The *vis inertiæ* of the Egyptian character was too much for him. All moral and physical energy had been obliberated. The climate made them indolent and sensual. Past misgovernment made them servile and mean. The doom of prophecy was on them. They were ever "to be trodden under foot and abased—a nation that should ever be under the rule of foreigners." They have no independence to forfeit, no patriotism to be wounded, no country to lose. Moreover, Mahomet Ali was in too great a hurry. All his schemes meant increased taxation, and in his eagerness to make his country in a single generation he exhausted his vital energy. His rule was essentially a one Man rule, and when he died, his successors had not the genius and character and strength of will to carry out his schemes. His sons, Ibrahim, Abbas, and Said, followed in quick succession on the Viceregal throne, but none of the three left his mark behind him. Ibrahim died of drink: Abbas was a sensual beast, who was at last strangled by his own servants at a country-house near Cairo, put into the royal carriage, and so driven a dead man to the palace: Said was well meaning, and tried to raise the condition of the people by diminishing the army; but he had no force of character, and left no permanent work save his consent to the construction of the Suez Canal. Then came the well-known Ismail Pasha, the grandson of Mahomet Ali. He had all the ambition of his grandfather without any of his courage. A Consul-General told me he had seen him run from a State banquet, because a chandelier fell in the next room. He had the same wild desire as his granfather to develop his country at any cost. Like Mahomet Ali, he would have converted the despised Arabs into a martial people, and their exhausted province into a fertile and a manufacturing country. He listened with credulity to the golden promises of every adventurer. But he was not a mere visionary. He had a marvellous grasp of detail, and I have heard him talk by the hour with the greatest good sense of the capabilities of his country. He knew an able man when he saw him, and had a great belief in his English friends. For General Gordon he had an unbounded admiration. He once said to me of Gordon, "Most men have their price, but Gordon has not. The strength of Gordon is that he cares nothing for money and nothing for his life." Ismail Pasha might have been ruling now with sucess had he known the value of money. But he never realized the need of economy and of patience and of gradual progress. He lavished money right and left, and sanctioned every new scheme of development without ever taking thought whether it would pay its own way. Egypt became the happy hunting field of European contractors and financiers. The financier lent the money which the contractor absorbed, and of the millions thus taken out of the country, the railways, the factories, the canals, the docks and the bridges that remained, hardly represented a tithe. He had a perfect mania for palaces, built them all over the country and left nineteen behind him. He had a still more dangerous mania for land, and on various pretexts ejected private proprietors in his own favour to such an extent that he returned a million and a quarter acres to his country, —one-fifth of the whole cultivated area when, he tried to save his throne by sacrifices to his creditors. His hospitality was the most lavish and princely the world ever saw. When the Empress of the French wished to see the pyramids, he constructed a carriage road for her five miles long, and built a handsome chalet, so that she could dine confortably at the foot of the Great Pyramid. All the world was invited to the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. The hotels were turned into guest-houses, free passes were issued on the railways, steamers on the canal and tents on its banks were ready for everybody, and for a fortnight the whole of Egypt was given up to feasting and to pleasure. The guests never asked themselves who was to pay the piper. They never realized, (they saw the fellaheen in their scanty blue gown labouring late and early in the fields,) that they had to pay all the bills. The koorbash, (*anglice* stick) played a great part in the peasant's life in those days, his scanty earnings were running from him by constant cruelty. All this rejoicing over the Suez Canal seems strange when one thinks of its real effect on Egypt. It cost that country eighteen millions sterling. It diverted the overland route and all the valuable transit traffic. It made the country a greater bone of contention among the nations than ever, whilst the benefit to Egypt is *nil*. There was never a greater case of *sic vos non vobis*. Not only did Egypt permit the Canal to be made, but she undertook to supply 20,000 peasants every month for the labour, and when they died by the thousand, Egypt was not let off the bargain till she paid a million and a half sterling and another million and a quarter for her resumption of land that was not required.

On the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Justice Jardine rose to propose a vote of thanks to the lecturer. He had no doubt that the audience would have as much pleasure in accepting the vote as he had in proposing it. The speaker said he would conclude by borrowing one of Mr. Justice Scott's own phrases, and say that Mr. Justice Scott had the capacity of exhausting his subject without exhausting his readers. (Applause.)

Mr. Justice Scott then returned thanks and the audience broke up.

(*To be continued.*)

THE SUSPENDED GOVERNOR OF DIU.

THE Court of Enquiry against the Governor of Diu will assemble at Diu, where the Chief Secretary of the Goa Government will proceed, and Captain Lucio Joaquim de Faria will act as clerk. The Secretary to the Governor of Diu, Mr. Leonardo Paulo do Rozario, has been transferred to do duty with the Police Corps at Damaun. During the course of enquiry the Governor of Diu will remain in Goa, where he has been ordered to proceed at once.

By order of the Governor-General of Goa, a Court of Enquiry composed of Captain Jose Henriques DeMello, President, and Lieutenant Augusto Cezar Varella, and Ensign Bernardo Jose de Silva Ferreira, members, has also been ordered to assemble at Diu to investigate the circumstances relative to the alleged illegal detention of a British subject. The preliminary enquiry which has been instituted shows that a servant of a British officer engaged in the topographical survey and fixing territorial marks in Simar, Junagadh, near the well of Dautkur, was unlawfully detained in custody in spite of positive orders to the contrary by a frontier guard. The fact was concealed from the Governor of Diu by the officers in charge of the guard, and the Commanding officer did not report the matter in his periodical reports to the authorities. The committee will take for their basis the preliminary report and proceed with their further investigations upon the subject.

MRS. LANGTRY has been seriously ill. The New York correspondent of the London *New York Herald* says that she was unable to appear at the theatre on Thursday, March 14, and on the 15th was no better. "For some time past Mrs. Langtry has been suffering with a catarrhal affection. Her trouble was greatly increased by her trip West, where the alkaline dust seriously aggravated the disease. It is a remarkable fact that the throats of English people are particularly affected by it, and in some parts of the West great numbers are suffering with the throat trouble in a greater or less degree, caused by this irritating dust. On Sunday Mrs. Langtry underwent an operation of a painful nature; nevertheless she determined to keep her professional engagements. On Wednesday she was in a very nervous condition, and against her doctor's advice, she persisted in acting. The attempt was too much for her, and all Thursday she remained in bed. At six o'clock she determined to dress and go to the theatre. Her system, however, refused to stand this additional strain, and three times she fainted away. The management was at once notified of her inability to act, and the large audience which had assembled had to be dism

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 6.)

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr H J Reynolds, C S I, is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 17th April, 1889, or such other date on which he may sail from India.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Honourable F M Haliday, Officiating Member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to perform the duties of the Office of President of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, during the absence on furlough of the Honourable J O'Kinealy, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The Honourable Chunder Madhub Ghose, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for one month and fifteen days with effect from 1st April 1889.

Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vict, Cap. 104, Section 7, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H W Gordon, Bengal Civil Service, District and Sessions Judge, Sarun, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, vice the Honourable Mr Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose, until the date on which the Honourable Mr Justice Macpherson avails himself of the furlough granted to him by Home Department Notification, No 387, dated 26th March, 1889, and after that date in place of Mr Justice Macpherson, or until further orders.

The Honourable Messrs. R F Rampini and C H Hill took their seats as Officiating Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the forenoon of the 27th and 30th ultimo, respectively.

The services of Lieutenant G A McCarthy, 39th Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

The Honourable Romes Chunder Mitter, B L, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough on medical certificate from 3rd April to 8th September, 1889, both days inclusive.

Mr. E H Man, First Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, is granted privilege leave of absence for a period of three months and fifteen days, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Reverend Thomas Scott has been appointed an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

EDUCATION.

Mr C A R Browning, M A, CIE, Inspector-General of Education, in the Central Provinces, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 10 January, 1889.

Mr A Monro, MA, BCL, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Inspector-General of Education in the Central Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr Browning, retired.

The services of Colonel H B Jabob, Inspector of Schools, Central Provinces, (on furlough) are placed at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from this date.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain J H Sadler are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as First Assistant to the Governor- General's Agent at Baroda.

Colonel C K M Walter, Resident of the 1st class, and Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, substantive pro tem pore, is confirmed in that appointment, with retrospective effect from the 1st April, 1887.

General Sir H N D Prendergast, KCB, VC, RE, Officiating Resident of the 2nd class, and Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, is confirmed in that appointment, with retrospective effect from the 18th January, 1889.

With reference to Foreign Department notification, No 633-G, dated the 19th April, 1888, Mr F Foucar, Consul for the German Empire at Moulmein, has resumed charge of his office.

General Sir H N D Prendergast, KCB, VC, RE, Resident of the 2nd class, and Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class, and as Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on special leave of Colonel Sir R G Sandeman, KCSI, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel F H Jackson, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mahals, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

Mr G R Irwin, Officiating Junior Under-Secretary, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department with effect from the 1st April, 1889, and pending the arrival of Mr. H S Barnes, or until further orders.

Mr Ney Elias, CIE, Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 3rd April, 1889, and during such time as Mr Irwin may officiate as Under-Secretary, or until further orders.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of Act I of 1888 (to amend the Indian Stamp Act 1879) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of Act I of 1888 (to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879) to the Cantonment of Secunderabad.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Moung Hla Oung, Assistant Comptroller-General in charge of Outside Audits, is granted leave on medical certificate for eight months from the 1st April, 1889, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr I C Basu, Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, is transferred to the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, as Assistant Comptroller-General, in charge of Outside Audits.

Mr G J Hynes, Deputy Postmaster-General of Burma, is granted privilege leave for three months from 1st May, 1889.

Mr W J Ham is appointed to officiate as Deputy Postmaster-General in the 1st grade, during Mr Hynes' absence on leave, or until further orders.

The services of Major-General J H White, RE, Mint Master, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 12th August, 1889.

Surgeon-Major H P Yeld, Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Bombay, vice Major G W Martin who has been granted furlough for 183 days from the 17th May, 1889.

Surgeon A Milne, Bombay Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta, vice Surgeon-Major H P Yeld.

The following Grade promotions and reversions of officers in the Account Department during the month of March, 1889, are notified for general information :—

With effect from the 13th March, in consequence of Mr A P Pennell's admission into the Department—

Mr A P Pennell to officiate in class IV.

Mr H G H Keene to revert to class V.

Mr G D Padmaji to revert to class VI, and Messrs M Bhattacharya and L E Pritchard to revert to the class of Probationers.

With effect from the 26th March, in consequence of the grant of furlough to Mr A C Tupp—

Mr T W Rawlins to officiate as Accountant General, class I.

Mr R Logan to officiate as Accountant General, class II.

Mr O T Barrow to officiate as Accountant General, class III.

Mr J C E Branson to officiate in class II of the enrolled List.

Mr C J Rivett-Carnac to officiate in class III.

Mr H G H Keene to officiate in class IV.

Mr C G Vansittart to officiate in class V, and Messrs M Bhattacharya and L E Pritchard to officiate in class VI.

APPOINTMENTS.

Major-General Sir J. Hudson, K. C. B., Bengal S. C. to command a district of the 1st class, vice Lieutenant-General D. MacFarlan, R. A., who vacates his command on promotion. Dated 1st November, 1888.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1st Cavalry.—Lieutenant F Wyllie, officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, with effect from the 12th September 1888.

5th Infantry.—Lieutenant T H Hardy, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, vice, Lieutenant Davidson, with effect from the 17th March, 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

Captain J G Downing, Madras S C, Military Accountant 3rd class, (m c) for 183 days, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Conductor R Burton, Office of the Director-General of Railways, Public Works Department, (m c,) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing ; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G W Willock, General List, Cavalry, 3rd Bengal Cavalry for 273 days. Pension Service—28th year, commenced 28th November 1886.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the staff corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant T H Smith, Bengal S C, 12th Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension Service—10th year, commenced 31st January, 1889.

Lieutenant H N Hilliard, Bengal S C, Commissariat Department, for 182 days. Pension Service—5th year, commenced 12th November, 1888.

Colonel F. W. Collis, Bengal S. C., is permitted to reside out of India under Article 738 (a), Army Regulations, India, Vol I, Part I, with effect from the 27th April, 1889, or any subsequent date. Pension Service—32nd year, commenced 10th June, 1888.

Surgeon-Major J. Lowtas, M. D., Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, is granted thirteen days' extension of the furlough.

PENSIONS.

Conductor Richard Cook, of the Commissariat Department, Bengal is transfered to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonels in the Army.

4th April, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone Waters Begbie, Madras General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Lancaster Ranking, Madras General List, Infantry.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

31st March, 1889.

Major George Masson Abbott.

Major Alfred Nimmo Sandilands.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army Henry Archibald McNair, Bengal Infantry.—1st April, 1889.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major.

Dated 31st March, 1889.

W Owen, M D ; D M Jack, M B ; W Conry, M B ; G J Kellie ; D Basu ; A W Mackenzie, MB ; J Mallane, M D ; D Mullen, M D ; J A Nelis ; A M Crofts ; J Grofts, M D ; W Coates, M D ; and J Blood, M B.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Captain J S Barrett, Indian Marine, Store-keeper, Bombay Dockyard, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m c) for six months.

Mr B Blair, Chief Engineer, Indian Marine, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (p a) for six months.

Mr G A Rose, 1st grade officer, Indian Marine, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough out of India (m c) for ten months, with effect from the 5th October, 1888, in supersession of the general leave which was granted to him from that date.

During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Public Works Department of the Government of India which is left in Calcutta.

Mr. E W Arundell, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Central Division, is granted furlough for eighteen months, under section 50, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th April, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 30th March 1889.

Lieutenant C E O'Leary, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Roorkee to Rawal Pindi for duty with No. 2 (Mountain, Battery 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division. Under Transport Regulations, Part II, para 514, clause (k).

The undermentioned passed the examination in Burmese by the Elementary Standard on the 5th February 1889 :

Corporal J J Bevan, 2nd Dragoon Guards.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant Colonel H P L E St George, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, in G O C C, dated 16th March 1888, page 90, and extended by G O C C, dated 8th August 1888, page 321, is extended to the 21st April 1889.

The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Lieutenant H Armytage, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, in G O C C, dated 1st November 1888, page 482, is extended to the 30th June 1889.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Colonel E K A Amyatt-Burney, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieutenant L Williams, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles—Lieutenant L D Blackburn, for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieutenant C W B Farrant, for six months, on medical certificate.

Army Pay Department.—Honorary Captain and Paymaster W H A Denys, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, for seven months, on urgent private affairs.

Medical Staff.—Surgeon M O' D Braddell, MB, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Surgeon W G Macpherson, MB, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

7th Dragoon Guards.—Lieutenant J L W Fitzrench-Mullen (Officiating Squadron officer on probation 2nd Bengal Cavalry), to Oodeypore and Calcutta, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native language.

Lincolnshire Regiment.—Lieutenant H. J. M. Macandrew (Wing Officer on probation 38th Bengal Infantry), to Calcutta, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

Border Regiment.—Lieutenant F. W. Hollowes (Officiating Wing Officer on probation 24th Punjab Infantry), to Calcutta, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Lieutenant F. J. Aylmer, Royal Engineers, for three months on private affairs, to visit Kashmir, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

10th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant O. J. Obbard, Wing Officer, to Calcutta, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

1st Punjab Infantry.—Colonel T Higginson, to Kashmir, for six months, on private affairs.

6th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut E. H. Bernard, to Rawalpindi, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

24th Punjab Infantry.—Major G. F. Young, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from the 15th April to the 15th October 1889, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, March 15.

6th Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut E A R Howell has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The undermentioned Gent. Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Sec. Lieuts :—R E A Le Mottee, vice M S C Campbell, seconded; C G Vereker, vice W H C Bolton, resigned ; H S De Breit, vice F D V Wing, promoted ; W M Pinhey, vice T E Carte, promoted ; W W C D Bignell, vice L C Gordon, promoted ; J Hay, vice C H L F Wilson, seconded ; J Horne, vice G R Lamb, seconded ; C W J Orr, vice A S Baker, seconded ; T St A B L Novinson, vice C T Head, promoted ; C A L P Bushe, vice H R Adair, seconded ; Lieut M C Maunsell has been placed upon the Seconded List for service with the Egyptian Army.

The correct name of the officer hitherto known as Lieut H E Bruce-Lane is Lane.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut Col and Col N G Sturt, to retire upon retired pay.

Maj and Col Sir A W Mackworth, Bart, to be Lieut-Col, vice Col N G Sturt.

Capt J C M Beresford, to be Maj, vice Col Sir A W Mackworth, Bart.

Lieut W W Baker to be Capt, vice J C M Beresford.

Gent Cadet W M Thompson, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Sec Lieut.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The undermentioned Second Lieuts have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps :—M Williamson and W G Nisbett.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Maj and Col C Grove, C B, has been placed on half-pay ; Bt Lieut-Col R E Allen, from supernumerary maj, to be Maj, vice W H Daniel, promoted Lieut-Col on half pay.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Capt J B Forster to be Maj, vice H J Daubeny, retired ; Second Lieut F G H Sutton has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Cheshire Regiment—Capt C H Chapman, from the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), to be Capt, vice Bt Maj H N C Heath, who exchanges ; Second Lieut F C K Macmullen has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut R W A Denne has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Sec Lieut W A M Bruce has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Lieut T H Hardy has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Queen's own (Royal West Kent Regiment).—Sec Lieut A P How has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Sec Lieut W F Fair has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut E W Harris has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Highland Light Infantry—Lieut R F M F M Synge, to be Capt, vice Brevet-Major C M MacDonald, seconded ; Lieut A D'A G Bannerman has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Sup. Maj, W R Houison-Crawfurd to be Major, vice W Prevost, deceased ; Lieut E A P Brooke to be Captain, in succession to Lieut-Col and Col H R Robley, retired ; Sec Lieut A M Anderson has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The following promotions have taken place in succession to Gen. Sir W Payn, K C B :—Lieut Gen Sir A Alison, Bart, G C B, to be Gen ; Maj-Gen the Hon R Monk to be Lieut-Gen ; Col Lord W F E Seymour, from Lieut-Col, half-pay to be Maj-Gen ; Col W L Browne, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, is placed on retired pay ; Col C Campbell, C B, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, retires on retired full pay ; Col R J Maxwell from Maj, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay ; Col S Field, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, retires on retired pay; Lieut-Col H S Clive, R E, to be Col; Col C Grove, C B, from Maj, half-pay, has been granted the substantive rank of Col in the Army on appointment as an Assist Adjt-Gen at head-quarters, as notified in the *Gazette* of the 23rd Nov, 1888 ; Capt G R Spencer, retired pay, R A, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance ; Qrmstr and Hon Lieut E J Crane, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, is granted the honorary rank of Capt. The promotion of Capt H G Rogers, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to the honorary rank of Maj, which was notified in the *Gazette* of Feb 26, 1889, is antedated to July, 1881. Maj H G Rogers, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

F D Lyon, Esq, late Lieut, 1st Life Guards, to be Lieut.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 19.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the following promotions being conferred upon the undermentioned Officers, in recognition of their services during the action of Gamaizah, near Suakin, on Dec. 20, 1888 :—

BREVET.

To be Cols—Maj and Brevet Lieut-Col C H Smith, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, attached to the Egyptian Army, Governor-General of the Red Sea Littoral, and Commandant, Suakin ; Maj and Brevet Lieut-Col C T Barrow, D S O, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), attached to the Mounted Infantry, Egypt.

To be Lieut-Colonels—Maj H H Settle, Royal Engineers, attached to the Egyptian Army ; and Maj W J Irwin, 20th Hussars.

To be Major.—Capt E D A Donne, the Royal Sussex Regiment, attached to the Egyptian Army.

STAFF.

Lieut-Gen, Sir E G Balwer, K C B, to command the troops in Guernsey whilst Lieut-Governor of that Island, vice Lieut-Gen J H F Elkington, CB, deceased ; Lieut-Col R Auld, from half-pay, to be a Deputy Assist-Adj-Gen, vice Capt G F Browne, DSO, the Northamptonshire Regiment, whose period of service in that appoint ment is about to expire.

The following captains of Royal Engineers have been selected by the Government of India for appointment to the School of Military Engineering. The class will assemble at Chatham on March 28 :—C B Henderson, F B G D'Aguilar, J M T Badgley, H W Duperier, A W Cockburn, G F Wilson, A C Bruce, J H C Harrison, J Kellie, W G Bowyer, W J Lister, G T Jones, and R A Wahab.

The reports received at the War Office from various regiments at home as to the improved system of soldiers' rations recently recommended for trial, are not generally favourable to the scheme. The cost of provisions at Mullingar, where the plan was originally tried, is said to be below that prevailing elsewhere, and especially in England ; and most of the commanding officers reporting do not see the practicability of carrying out the scheme in its entirety.

Orders have been received at Sheerness from the War Office directing a series of experiments to be made at Garrison Point Forth with the new Brennan torpedoes, which are in course of manufacture for coast defence. Five or six of these weapons are now ready for testing. The War Department has decided to establish the first torpedo station at the Isle of Wight, for the protection of the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour, and instructions have been issued for a party of non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers to be trained at Garrison Point Fort in readiness for duty at the first station.

THE RELIEFS—1889-90.

The following, subject to such modifications as may from time to time be necessiated by unforeseen circumstances, is the programme of the intended reliefs of Regiments of Cavalry and battalions of Infantry in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and between them and India, during the year 1889-90.

CAVALRY.

Commencing in Spring of 1889.—13th Hussars, from Leeds to Edinburgh, leaving Leeds vacant till autumn ; 15th Hussars, Edinburgh to Cahir ; 3rd Hussars, Cahir to Ballincollig ; 4th Hussars, Ballincollig to Dublin ; 11th Hussars, Dublin to Aldershot ; 1st Royal Dragoons, Aldershot to Colchester : 12th Lancers, Colchester to Hounslow ; 19th Hussars, Hounslow to Aldershot ; 14th Hussars, Brighton to Aldershot and back, for drills. Early in the Autumn, 1889.—18th Hussars, from Aldershot to Shorncliffe, to prepare for India : 6th Dragoon Guards, Shorncliffe to Leeds. Indian ; Trooping Season—18th Hussars, from Shorncliffe to India ; 8th Hussars, India to Shorncliffe.

INFANTRY.

Spring 1889.—1st Bn. Derbyshire Regt., from Limerick to Plymouth ; 2nd Bn Duke of Cornwall's LI., Plymouth to Pembroke Dock ; 2nd Bn Worcestershire Regt., Pembroke Dock to Limerick. Spring or Summer, 1889.—2nd Bn. Rifle Brig, Woolwich to S E. District ; 2nd Bn. East Kent Regt, Dover to Woolwich ; 1st Bn. Durham L I., Colchester to Bradford ; 1st Bn Essex Regt, Bradford to Devonport : 1st Bn Royal Irish Regt, Devonport to Colchester. Indian Trooping Season—4th Bn Rifle Brig, India to Portsmouth ; 1st Bn South Lancashire Regt, Portsmouth to Jersey ; 2nd Bn North Lancashire Regt, Jersey to Enniskillen ; 2nd Bn King's Royal Rifles, Enniskillen to Dublin ; 1st Bn Royal West Surrey Regt, Dublin to Aldershot ; 2nd Yorkshire Regt, Aldershot to India ; 2nd Bn Norfolk Regt, India to Colchester ; 1st Bn Somersetshire L I, Colchester to Aldershot ; 1st Bn Bedfordshire Regt, Aldershot to Malta ; 2nd Bn Border Regt, Malta to India : 2nd Bn Leicestershire Regt, India to Aden ; 1st Bn West Riding Regt, Aden to York ; 1st Bn York and Lancaster Regt, York to Birr ; 1st Bn Royal Scots Fusiliers, Birr to Dublin ; 1st Bn South Wales Borderers, Dublin to Aldershot ; 2nd Bn Suffolk Regt, Aldershot to Egypt ; 2nd Bn King's Own Scottish Borderers, Egypt to India. Mediterranean Trooping Season—2nd Bn Connaught Rangers, Aldershot to Egypt ; 1st Bn Welsh Regt, Egypt to Malta ; 1st Bn Royal Highlanders, Malta to Gibraltar ; 1st Bn Royal West Kent Regt, Gibraltar to Malta ; 2nd Bn Essex Regt (headquarters and half battalion), Malta to Cyprus ; 1st Bn Yorkshire Regt, Cyprus to Portmouth ; 2nd Bn Dorsetshire Regt, Portsmouth to Devonport ; 2nd Bn South Staffordshire Regt, Davenport to Curragh ; 2nd Bn Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Curragh to Aldershot.

ARTILLERY.

The undermentioned movements of batteries are noted as occurring during the present year, other changes will probably be published at an early date :—F Battery 4th Brigade, from Sheffield to Aldershot ; I Battery 4th Brigade, Glasgow to Aldershot ; K Battery 1st Brigade, Woolwich to Aldershot : N Battery 1st Brigade, from Newbridge ; O Battery 1st Brigade, from Athlone, both to be quartered at English stations.

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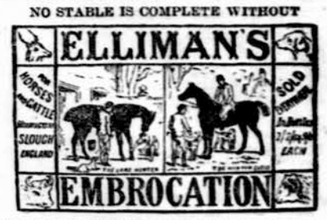
Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Retailed in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Tins, at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains, and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel) Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION, Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & CO Slough Eng.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

FOR WEAK NERVES C. B. HARNESS ELECTROPATHIC BATTERY BELT

FOR TORPID LIVER

52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY, surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION Unsurpassed for promoting the growth and improving the appearance of the hair. Guaranteed perfectly harmless.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER, an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

SAFEST DRINK

ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND

IN A HOT CLIMATE.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As the mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 5, 1888.

"West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.

"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS

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CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campaign Watches, sold as follows :—

	Rs.
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR	16
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SILVER OPEN FACE „ „	28
„ HUNTING „ „	29
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(*Guarantee One Year.*)	
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY	20
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FINE SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY.	35
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(*Guarantee Three Years.*)	

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

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Here is the lowest limit to which we have been able to manufacture the latest addition to our stock of Watches.

No. 72.—The Roberts Campaign Watch, ¾ plate Horizontal plain movement, 4 ruby holes, nickel case, enamelled dial. White or zone coloured, small size, Key winding. 16 size .....Rs. 7 nett

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No. 73.—¾ plate Lever movement, nickel case, keyless, hands setting from outside, enamelled dial, white or zone coloured, with name, Bombay Watch Company. .....Rs. 12 8

Note.—The above are reliable Watches, made in the cheapest watch manufacturing country by automatic machinery, and in such large quantities of the same size and style as to considerably reduce the cost of production. They are made to go, to keep correct time, and to last as long as any good Watch do last, certainly longer than the average. They do not differ materially from the best Geneva Watches. All have metal cases without any plating, which cannot change colour.

No. 73 is *Lever ¾ plate.*

They are provided with the usual regulator for fast and slow, besides they being carefully adjusted. The whole has a neat appearance. They are not to be had in the bazars of India, being yet too expensive for actual Trade. Warranty paper accompany each Watch.

For higher class of Watches, Catalogue will be forwarded on application to

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HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito Bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc- "cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effec- "tually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praise-; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car- "poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over- "whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish- "ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN.

15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD.,
43, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

J. Henry

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.C." OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

ONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit.'

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyones reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbo for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retainit more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, the flower of the flock.'"

COLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),

7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA. / KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED BOMBAY, A.D. 1808. SIMLA.

HAMILTON & Co JEWELLERS BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
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"TOMARI" JEWELLERY.

BENGALI MOTTO—"THINE ONLY."

GOLD BROOCH—"THINE ONLY."
Rs. 35, cash.

THE SAME SET WITH PEARLS.
Rs. 70, cash.

THE SAME SET WITH DIAMONDS.
Rs. 175, cash.

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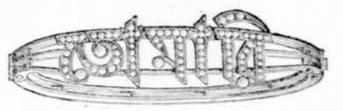
Rs. 75, cash.



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Set with Pearls.
Rs. 115, cash.
THE SAME BRACELET.
Set with Diamonds.
Rs. 275, cash.

NEW PLAIN GOLD "VICTORIA" BANGLE,
SUPPLIED IN A MOROCCO CASE.

This is a massive smooth tapered plain Gold Bangle Indian style, and opening in a peculiar manner.
Rs. 92

Gold Wire and Brilliant Bangle.
Rs. 100, cash.

EXQUISITE DIAMOND STAR.

Brilliant Diamond Star Brooch, and Pendant and Hair Pin.
cash.Rs. 675, cash.

Smaller Sizes at a Less Price in Stock.

THE SAME PEARL SET.
Rs. 270, 252, 158, cash.

Our Catalogues Post-free on application.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S

SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BRAND AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjaub:* Ball Hobson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. J. S. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nigitly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

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